The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6290. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RECENT STORMS.

Further Details of the Destruction by Tuesday's Gale.

Great Disasters Throughout New-England.

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Serious Wrecks and Loss of Life on the Lakes.

THE STORM IN THE EAST.

Magnitude of the Damage Occasioned—Railroads Torn up—Serious Damage on the Eastern Roads—Loss along the Coast.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The great storm ended some time during last night, and the magnitude of the damage it has occasioned is just beginning to be comprehended. It has wrecked several craft and disabled others, has torn up railroad tracks, caused fatal accidents, and destroyed property along the coast to quite a serious extent. The storm began soon after midnight on Tuesday, with an easterly wind blowing at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, which increased to twenty-eight miles, and so raged for some hours. The amount of rain that fell in this city during the storm was three inches. Yesterday the tide rose to an extraordinary degree, and the principal wharves in the city were submerged from one to three feet, and property floated off in spite of the rapid work of gangs of men. The lower portions of the Cambridges, Chelsea, East Boston and other places by the water were also submerged and generally damaged. In some portions of Cambridgeport row-boats were used in the streets as more serviceable and manageable than horses and teams.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD DISABLED.

But the railroads have been the heaviest sufferers, and the Eastern Railroad more than any of the others. Portions of the track have been washed away between Malden and Lynn, on the Saugus branch, between Ipswich and Rowley, and in the vicinity of Hampton Beach. Trains that left Portland for Boston yesterday are still delayed beyond Hampton, and the noon train from Boston ran off the track at the Ipswich break, where it remained this morning. A fireman named BURNS was instantly killed by the accident, having been jammed between the engine and tender. The through passengers remained in Ipswich over night, and returned to this city today to take the Boston and Maine train for Portland. But one track was in use this forenoon between Malden and Lynn, but this part of the road will be put in running condition before night. Large gangs of men, under the direction of Superintendent PRESCOTT, are engaged on the several washes, and hopes are entertained of sending out a train for Portland this evening. But as the severity of the storm was not experienced at Portland until nearly midnight, it is now feared that the track of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad has suffered considerable damage, which will cause still further delay. As the wires are all down the extent of the damage cannot be ascertained, though it is certain that the connecting lines beyond Portland are damaged.

DAMAGE TO OTHER RAILROADS.

The Fitchburg, Boston and Maine, and Lowell Railroads sustained little damage. Those running out of Boston on the south and west sustained comparatively little damage by the storm. The Boston, Hartford and Erie, the city terminus of which is more exposed to the force of north-easterly gales than any other road, suffered considerable injury. Contrary to expectation, the water in the South Boston [illegible] was not of sufficient depth to impede travel, but the inward track, which is the outermost one on this side of the harbor, was rendered impassable between the draw-bridge and First-street, South Boston. The waves dashed furiously against the road-bed, and but for the rocky ballasting on the seaward side, they would have broken through into the Boston wharf basin. The tide rose over the wharf, and the wind and water played fantastic tricks with the great piles of lumber [illegible] shelter, and tossing bundles of shingles about like so many toys. It will be difficult for some of the owners to identify their property. A gang of track-repairers was kept at work all night, and this morning the trains resumed their trips on the damaged track. The Milton branch of the Old Colony and Newport Railway suffered slight damage and the passengers a brief detention by the washing away of a few rods of the track at the Granite Bridge Station, where the road is exposed to the currents of the Neponset River.

ON THE COAST.

The wires to Cape Cod and Hull have not been in working order since yesterday noon. A dispatch from Provincetown says no disasters occurred in that immediate vicinity. The dismasted ship Amie, of Bath, which encountered the gale off Marblehead, was taken in tow this morning by the steamer *Charles Pearson*, and came up this noon.

A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange states that the schooner *W. D. B.*, from Elizabethport, for Saco, dragged ashore on Stag Island, in Wood Island Harbor, where she still remains. The crew are safe. The condition of the vessel is not stated. The schooner *Mattie E. Atwood*, Capt. J. B. Howes, master, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, sunk off Cape Henlopen on Saturday last. The Captain and crew were all saved, and were landed at Philadelphia. She was a good vessel of 4[illegible] tons, and belonged in Wellfleet, her owners being Mr. E. ATWOOD and others. The bark *Henry P. Lord*, from Philadelphia, for Portland, with a cargo of coal, foundered off Barnegat [illegible]. The crew were saved by the bark *Rachel*, bound on the same voyage, and were landed at New-York today. The *Henry P. Lord* registered 3[illegible]5 tons, was built at Harpswell, Me., in 1866, and hailed from Yarmouth, Me. The schooner *Fugliont* went ashore on Scituate Beach at high water, and remains today.

The Signal Service Officers as Foul Weather Prophets.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Signal Service Bureau achieved one of its greatest triumphs during the late storm. The high north-west winds which succeeded the rain, and which have prevailed all over the country yesterday and today, were predicted from the office in this city at 11 o'clock Monday night, and cautionary signals consequently ordered on all the coasts save the Pacific.

Good Results of the Signal Service Cautionary Signals—Maine Railroads Submerged—Wreck and Loss of Life on the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—12 M.—The Signal Service yesterday displayed before the storm, cautionary signals at eighteen of the twenty signal stations along the line of all the lakes, the whole Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine, and on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The reports received at the office of the chief signal officer show that every port the warning signal was given from five to fifteen hours in advance of a storm of unusual extent and severity. At New-York the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles per hour. There could be no better test of the discipline of the signal service than this, the storm resulting as it did all the coasts of the United States except the Pacific.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—The severest gale known here for years commenced on Tuesday night and still continues. The sea ran higher in our harbor yesterday than has been known since 1865. Both the steam-boat wharves are badly damaged. The other wharves and the shipping in port also sustained some damage. The steamers *City of Richmond* and *Catahdin* arrived from Bangor at the usual time, yesterday, and are at anchor in the harbor.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—The severe storm which has prevailed all day still continues. At midnight no trains had arrived over the Eastern Railroad, owing to the break at Ipswich. The trains on the Boston and Maine Road came through all right. The trains on the Grand Trunk Road were delayed two or three hours, the bridge near this city being submerged. The trains on the Maine Central are also delayed.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—The schooner *W. D. B.*, from Elizabethport, for Saco, with coal, while lying at Wood Island last night, dragged her anchor, and went ashore on Stage Island.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 16.—The storm continues, but in this part of the State very little damage has been done railroads or other property. It is now snowing.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—JAMES BURNS, fireman on a train from Boston for Portland, yesterday, was killed on Rowley Marshes, by a section of rail giving way, from the flood, and tipping the engine from the track. The train was feeling its way slowly, the road being submerged. The Eastern Road has suffered badly by the storm, but is being rapidly repaired.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The steamer *Manitoba*, for Fort William, and steamer *Waubuno* are both wind-bound here. A storm is raging and it is very cold.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The tug *Sam Leslie* went ashore during the storm, at Cape Croaker, and is supposed to be wrecked and her cargo lost. The gun-boat *Prince Alfred*, arrived with water in her hold. She went to secure the schooner *Gold Hunter*, and got her off but had to cut her adrift off Cabot's Head. There were on board the schooner the Captain, mate and four men. The weather was so thick that the Captain of the gun-boat could not see the schooner, and thought she had capsized. He cut her adrift to save his own vessel. When the weather permits, the gun-boat will again go in search of the disabled vessel.

NIAGARA, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The schooner *George Foote*, owned by WM. GLENVATT, of Detroit, bound to Ogdensburg with lumber, went ashore at the mouth of the river yesterday. The crew were all saved.

SOUTH BAY, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The propeller *Enterprise*, and schooners *Catherine*, *Ocean Wave* and four others, are here wind-bound. The wind is north-east, with heavy sea and raining. The *Enterprise* went aground this morning.

KINCARDINE, Ontario, Nov. 16.—A fishing boat was found on the shore this morning belonging to KENNETH MCCAULEY and MAGNUS SMITH, of Southampton. The men are supposed to have been lost in the storm. The wind was blowing a gale all day yesterday.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 16.—The storm continues, but the tide is not so high as yesterday. The beaches and roads at the sea-shore at Rye and Hampton are seriously injured. No trains over the Eastern Railroad have arrived here since the storm commenced. In this harbor the United States steamer *Speedwell* assisted the schooner *W. H. Wellington*, at Brookline; the schooners *Rio* and *Nile*, off Clark's Island, where they had run aground, and assisted to save the schooner *Nanissberg*, of and from Rockland for Boston, where she lay on the rocks, her cargo of lime having ignited, and completely destroyed the vessel.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The schooner *O'Gorman* went ashore last night in Lake Ontario, one mile west of the Genesee River, in a snow-storm. Another schooner is reported ashore further west. Both are light, and will probably be taken off by the tugs.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 16.—The schooner *Montcalm* went ashore early yesterday morning, two miles east of Girard, Penn. A heavy sea was running at the time, which prevented the rescue of the crew until 7 o'clock this morning, when ten persons were taken off. No particulars are given as to her cargo and destination.

Gales on the British Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Heavy gales prevailed all day yesterday and last night around the British coasts. Several casualties to shipping are reported, but no American vessels have yet been mentioned. The *Nigretia*, from Cardiff, for Havana, went ashore last night in Barnstaple Bay, and will probably be a total wreck. Her crew were saved.

THE BROOKLINE MURDER.

Michael Cusick Arraigned as the Murderer of Kate Leehan.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—When MICHAEL CUSICK was first arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of CATHARINE LEEHAN, the story he told was such a straightforward and honest one that very few believed he knew anything about the matter at all. But as day after day has gone by the evidence has been closing in around him until a perfect network of seemingly trivial circumstances has been woven around him. These circumstances all prove that CUSICK was in the vicinity of the spot where the murder was committed between 9½ and 10½ on that Tuesday night, his own account of where he was on that evening being flatly contradicted by the very persons in whose company he said he was. The evidence given at the secret session of the jury yesterday afternoon was more important than was at first known, and this morning CUSICK was arraigned for murder in the Roxbury Municipal Court. CUSICK was brought into Court, accompanied by Sergt. FOLLSOMBE, of Station No. 10, and another officer. They proceeded to Judge WHEELOCK's private room, where Coroner ALLEN had for some time been waiting. The complaint had been already made out, and after it had been signed and sworn to by Sergt. FOLLSOMBE, CUSICK was placed in the dock, and it was read to him by the clerk. It charged that the prisoner, on the 31st day of October, did feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought, kill and murder CATHERINE LEEHAN, by striking her on the head with an iron instrument called a stove-wrench. CUSICK made no remarks when the reading of the complaint was finished, but remained staring at the clerk, with his arms resting on the rail of the dock, and looking a little frightened. In answer to Judge WHEELOCK, Sergt. FOLLSOMBE stated that the Government was not ready for an examination, and would therefore ask that the case might be continued ten days. Coroner ALLEN said that some very important testimony would be produced at the inquest next Tuesday. The case was then adjourned until Friday, the 24th inst., and CUSICK was at once removed to the cells, and committed to jail without bail.

THE INDIANS.

Perpetrators of the Wickenburg Butchery—Colyer in Bad Odor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Dispatches from Arizona mention that the Indians who butchered the Wickenburg stage passengers left the greenbacks belonging to the party scattered on the ground, and did not even take gold coin from the bodies of some of the victims. This is regarded as full confirmation of the belief that the marauders were savages, and not white highwaymen in disguise. An active pursuit of the Indians is in progress. The Press of the Pacific coast is unanimous in denunciation of the interference of VINCENT COLLYER in Arizona.

An Indian Personating Cochise at the Reservation While He is on the War Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—Arizona advices reiterate the charge that COCHISE is not and has not been on the Canada Alamosa Reservation, but is on the war path. Another Indian, "not a cripple," and not resembling him, has been sent to personate him and to draw rations from the Peace Commissioners. People who know COCHISE well swear that they saw him in the late fight.

UTAH.

Another Adjournment of Criminal Cases—Brigham Young's Flight—Freight on Ores.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 15.—The United States District Court met again today, and after disposing of some unimportant civil matters adjourned until Monday next. One reason for this delay on criminal cases is the absence of counsel engaged in the mining suits; another is to give ample time to all the parties indicted, to plead. Elder GEORGE Q. CANNON's paper to-night has a leading article to show that BRIGHAM YOUNG has a right to travel anywhere without question, and is very bitter against the Press all over the Union on account of its curiosity to know BRIGHAM's whereabouts. CANNON, however, is careful not even to hint where BRIGHAM is gone, or where he is.

The reduction of freight on ore and bullion over the Pacific railroads affords much gratification.

CHICAGO.

Statement of the Examiner of Banks Regarding the Losses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Examiner of National Banks for the Chicago district, who was recently directed to make an examination of the banks of that city, writes to Controller HULBURD, under date of the 13th inst., that he "is pleased to be able to inform him that the losses are in reality much lighter than they were expected to be just after the fire, and that under the circumstances the general condition of the banks is excellent." As far as details have been received, it appears that some of the banks will not only preserve their capital but a considerable portion of their surplus. The North-western National Bank preserves its capital and half its surplus of $500,000, while the Commercial National will pay all its losses out of its undivided profits, without touching its surplus.

The Question of the Day—Meeting of Insurance Policy-Holders.

CHICAGO, Ill, Nov. 16.—A meeting of policy-holders of suspended insurance companies was held at Standard Hall, last evening, Hon T. A. ARNOLD presiding. Hon. WILLIAM T. COOLBAUGH said he had made up his mind that it was the duty of the merchants of Chicago to determine the mutual relations existing between them and the insurance companies, especially with a view to the fact of the immense differences existing between the proposed settlements and the published assets. He proposed that a committee be sent to New-York with instructions to make the fullest investigation. There was as much disposition in New-York to drive hard bargains, as in Chicago. He thought an offer of a fairer settlement than twenty-five per cent. should be made. Mr. STILLMAN, of New-York, the representative of the Atlantic, Manhattan and Security Companies, of New-York, said there was no other feeling in New-York than to pay every cent due the Chicago sufferers. The Manhattan and Security Companies will probably pay from sixty to seventy-five per cent. A Committee of ten was then appointed to report a plan of action to be submitted at a future meeting.

Probable Action of the Grand Jury in the Grosvenor Case—No Indictments.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The *Evening Journal* has it from trustworthy authority that the Grand Jury, now in session, has had the matter of the death of Col. GROSVENOR under investigation, and after a careful and thorough examination of all the facts bearing upon the case, today reached the unanimous conclusion that there was no good ground for an indictment either against young TREAT, who did the shooting, Mayor MASON, Gen. SHERIDAN, or other military or civil officers under whose orders the city was guarded and patroled at the time of the homicide.

The Military Occupation of Chicago—Gov. Palmer's Letter to Mayor Mason.

A large portion of the Message of Gov. PALMER to the Legislature is devoted to the subject of Chicago and the occupation of the city by Federal troops. It embodies all the correspondence, including the following letter of the Governor to Mayor MASON, previous to the shooting of Col. GROSVENOR by the boy TREAT:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 20, 1871.

To Hon. R. B. Mason, Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: The General Assembly has now, by ample appropriations, provided for the support of a police force in Chicago, that will be adequate to the protection of persons and property in the city, and I trust no time will be lost in making all needful preparations for returning the military force now on duty under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN. It excited the greatest surprise, and has occasioned me the profoundest mortification, that you failed to inform me, as you could easily have done by telegraph, or through my confidential Secretary, who reached Chicago on the 9th of October, of the necessity, in your judgment, for the employment of a military force for the protection of the city; and it has pained me quite as deeply that you should have thought it proper, without consultation with me, by telegraph or otherwise, to have practically abdicated your functions as Mayor. Happily there is no necessity, either real or imaginary, for the longer continuance of this anomalous state of things. The United States troops are now in charge, in violation of law. Every act of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army that operates to restrain or control the people is illegal, and their presence in the city, except for the purposes of the United States, ought to be no longer continued. It is due to you that I should confess that, under the trying circumstances that surrounded you on the occasion of the late disaster, it was natural that you should incline to accept aid from any quarter to enable you to afford protection to persons and property in your city; but I regret that it did not occur to you that your own powers, under the laws, were adequate to meet the emergencies, and you were entitled, upon notice, to the support of the whole power of the State. From information that I have not been afforded an opportunity to acquire officially, I have learned that Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN has rendered valuable services, for which he deserves the thanks of the people of Illinois; but it would have been more satisfactory to them if he, as a citizen, had given to you the assistance of his eminent abilities to organize the people to act in conjunction with the civil officers for their own protection. That course would have been far preferable to that of concentrating a part of the army of the United States in Chicago, and the assumption by him of the substantial military control of the city. I hope you will at once inform Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN of your readiness to assume the complete government of the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. PALMER.

MORE BAD MINING.

Fall of the Oxford Mine at Hyde Park, Pennsylvania.

Great Fissures in the Principal Avenues and Streets.

Several Buildings Cracked and Rendered Untenable—Careless Mining the Cause—An Undesirable Place of Residence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 16.—Hyde Park is once more the scene of excitement. The mines are deserted, and notwithstanding the snow storm prevailing, the various streets are crowded by hundreds of men, women and children discussing the situation. That portion of Hyde Park which lies directly over the Oxford mine has partially caved in, the buildings overhead being cracked and have settled about a foot. A fissure on Main-street extends from Fellows Hall to the post-office, the crack is over a foot wide and no bottom is discernible.

The phenomenon occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. The noise resembled that of an earthquake. Three distinct shocks were felt, each loud enough to arouse the soundest sleeper. Fellows Hall, a large three-story building, is unfit for occupancy. It is cracked from the ground to the ceiling. The house of Mr. DAVID T. RICHARDS was so badly wrecked that the family were immediately compelled to seek other refuge. A large cistern in the kitchen of the residence of Mr. DANIEL HOWELL, which had always proved sufficient to supply the family with water, has been rendered dry and useless. In fact, there is no water to be had anywhere in the territory covering the Oxford shaft. The Hermans' House, a brick hotel, kept by J. P. SIBBETT, is damaged to a great extent, the building having settled down over twelve inches; the private residence of Mr. EDWARD HERMANS, on Scranton-avenue, presents a scene of great devastation. Directly in front of the house, the avenue is cracked wide open, and is the object of great curiosity. The shock was felt more in the neighborhood of Fellows Hall than anywhere else. A large quantity of bricks in one corner, near the foundation, fell out, leaving the building in a dangerous condition. The store of RICHARDS & JEWELL, on the first floor of the building, is nearly untenable. The post-office and PHILLIPS' store are also injured. There are many other buildings more or less damaged. The real cause of the caving in was not known until after day-break, though many supposed it to be an earthquake. When the miners and laborers made their appearance at the Oxford shaft this morning, they were not allowed to enter, as the mine was considered dangerous and liable to crumble in still more and kill the men at any moment. The mine has been idle for several months, undergoing repairs according to the requirements of the Ventilation law, and only resumed work on the 10th inst. Two years ago a similar caving in occurred in the same locality, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church being then so badly injured that it was found necessary to partially rebuild it. The edifice fortunately escaped injury on the present occasion.

Oxford shaft was first opened ten years ago; nearly the whole of the western portion of Hyde Park is undermined by the galleries, making it one of the most disagreeable and dangerous localities to reside in that can be conceived. As the miner advances in the process of digging coal, he is compelled to prop the rock overhead in order to keep Hyde Park in its original position. When the coal has been all taken out and Hyde Park only supported by these props, there will be a terrible crash and great loss of life. The pecuniary loss of to-day is heavy and must be borne by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

LATER.—The vein which caved is known as the Diamond Vein, and is 240 feet below the surface. It was worked out ten years ago, and previous to its purchase by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. The ground is still settling, and in all probability will sink a foot or more. The damage covered an area of twenty acres. The Hermann House is damaged more than previously reported, and the Post-office has now sunk some eighteen inches.

Recent Changes in Constantinople.

The following extract from a letter received in Boston from Constantinople, dated Oct. 16, and written by a very intelligent missionary, is published by the Boston *Traveller*:

"The streets are named and doors are designated by numbers. Scavenger carts are supplanting the dogs! The terrible conflagrations which brought distress to thousands of the people, and left scenes of appalling desolation in their track, have been succeeded by broad avenues and handsome stone structures of European architecture, in place of tumble-down wooden edifices on streets so narrow that the sun could hardly ever peep into them. Spacious flag-stone sidewalks are seen now in a few localities, and instead of the boulder stone pavements, of horrible memory, macadamized road beds help one to surmount the long, steep ascents of Constantinople with much less of fatigue. Tramways are built and building—a boon of inexpressible value to the aged and feeble, and a thousand dwellings have been demolished for the track of the Belgrade and Vienna Railroad, which comes in at the Seven Towers, and is carried along the Marmora around the Seraglio Point to its terminus on the Golden Horn. The demolition of much of the sea-wall, to make way for it, and furnish materials for embankments, is a suggestive symbol of the social and religious reconstruction which is tearing up old foundations and using the labors of ages past for that which is to be. Not less significant are telegraph lines, running to all points of the compass; I counted, a few days ago, twelve wires neatly attached to their posts on one side of a street, and four on the other. The spectacle of small craft on the waters, sea-going steamers of the largest class, smaller passenger boats for the Bosphorus, Prince's Islands and ports on the Marmora, and the magnificent iron-clad and war vessels anchored in front of the Sultan's palaces, impresses both residents and strangers with a vivid sense of the greatness of wealth and power, which, in spite of mismanagement, corruption and misrule, and all the elements of weakness and decline in the country, are here concentrated. Costumes are changing, and customs and ideas change with them. Even Turkish women, outwardly sheeted as ghosts, are said to have adopted Frank articles of dress beneath the external covering, and go about tottering on high-heeled shoes of latest Parisian style. Armenian women have long since discarded the yashmak, and appear in public with unveiled faces, and attired as ladies of Europe. Thirteen newspapers, three of them dailies, three tri-weeklies, and seven weeklies, one of which issues a daily bulletin, for Armenians alone, at the capital, attest a new intellectual life, not only by the fact of their existence, but the freedom of their discussions."

Shocking Outrage in South Carolina.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Nov. 12.

Graniteville and Aiken were the scenes of much excitement last Wednesday. A negro girl, employed by Mr. JAMES BREWER as nurse for his child, three years old, deliberately shot it through the head, and then ran away and concealed herself. In the evening of the same day she was found and apprehended by a constable, and while being conveyed to jail she was shot and killed by some person unknown. Subsequently, the same night, a young man named TURNER was shot by a crowd of negroes, and wounded so that amputation of his leg was necessary. It was supposed he was mistaken for BREWER.

A Man Leaves His Property to a Deaf and Dumb Asylum to Avoid Being Talked About.

From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal, Nov. 4.

The late R. W. DURHAM, who owned a large property near Chico, and whose demise we recorded but a short time since, always bore the reputation of being an eccentric man. He was a good neighbor, a kind, generous-hearted man, but withal odd, queer and eccentric in his way. Being asked by one of his friends what he intended to do with his vast property, he replied, "I am going to leave it to a deaf and dumb asylum; I want to leave it to those who will not talk about me after I am dead." This whimsical idea it seems was carried into execution, for on opening his will it was discovered that he had willed the main part of his immense property to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of San Francisco. Some property he possessed in the States was willed to relatives living there, and to a brother residing in this State he willed the interest arising from $4,000 during his life. But the remainder of this property, amounting to about $100,000, goes to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. But here arises a technical question which may invalidate the bequest and render it inoperative. There is no deaf and dumb asylum in San Francisco. The asylum is located in Alameda County, and this raises a fine point of law on which to turn a lawsuit, although the Courts have decided, in cases where the wording was at error with the interest, that the probable intention of the testator must be taken into consideration.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Treasury Mandamus—Major Calhoun, Pension Agent, in Philadelphia—The Land Office Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Supreme Court will to-morrow hear the argument in the application of the State of Kentucky for a mandamus against Secretary BOUTWELL, to compel him to sign a warrant for the claim for the services of the Home Guard. The case will first be presented on the question of jurisdiction, which the Government desires, holding that under the Constitution the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction, because the case is brought by a State against the Government, and not against an individual. This point has never been decided. Solicitor-General BRISTOW and Assistant Attorney-General HILL will argue the case for the Secretary of the Treasury, and Ex-Judge CASEY, formerly of the Court of Claims, will represent the State. In the District Supreme Court a precisely analogous case, that of the steamer *Worth*, will be decided adversely to the applicant, though the decision will probably be postponed until the Supreme Court passes upon the question of jurisdiction.

ANOTHER ALLEGED PENSION DEFAULT.

The defalcation of Major CALHOUN, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, is claimed not to be a defalcation at all, but that the settlement of accounts will show a balance against the Government. At all events his bondsmen are abundantly able, and the Government will suffer no loss. Major H. G. NEVIN, who is appointed Major CALHOUN's successor, is at present a clerk in the Register's office of the Treasury, and President of the Pennsylvania Republican State Association here.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The annual report of Commissioner DRUMMOND, of the General Land Office, shows the following transactions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871:

Disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales	$1,389,352 37
Military bounty land warrant locations under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855	825,920 00
Homestead entries under act of 1862 and amendments	4,600,326 23
Agricultural College scrip locations	494,446 96
Certified to railroads	2,911,998 36
Certified for wagon roads	229,066 03
Lands approved to States as swamp and selected as indemnity for those covered by adverse rights	428,307 01
Chippewa and Swing Indian scrip locations	16,518 00
Total	$10,504,538 04
Sales of previous year	8,096,418 00
Increased disposal	$2,408,120 04
Cash receipts under various heads	$2,929,284 70
Total area of the land, States and Territories, acres	1,834,998,400
Surveyed within the fiscal year	22,016,608
Which, with the	528,862,461
Already surveyed, amounts to	550,879,069
Leaving yet to be surveyed	1,284,119,331

The report gives particular attention to a discussion of the Homestead laws and the laws regarding the methods of disposing of mineral lands, and in both cases some new legislation is recommended. It is recommended that the provisions of the Homestead law be extended so as to provide, first, that wives who have been abandoned by their husbands may perfect homestead claims, and avail themselves of the term of settlement made by the husband; second, that Agricultural College scrip be received in commutation of homestead entries; third, that the term of service rendered by the soldiers in the war of the rebellion be deducted from the five years' settlement and cultivation required by law. The operations and results under the mining statutes is recited, and it is recommended that the law of 1866 be so amended as to require definite surveys of claims prior to publication of notice, instead of after, as now, and fix a specific time within which to file adverse claims. Some additional legislation is proposed in regard to pre-emptions by which existing laws may be repealed, and the settlement right extended to homestead claimants, thus uniting in one statute the principal features of both laws. The Commissioner calls for a temporary increase of the clerical force in his office, to bring the business of the office, which he found months and some of it years behindhand, up to the current dates, and presents suggestions for the reorganization of the force, with increased pay to the heads of divisions. He also suggests the appointment of special agents to visit and supervise local land offices. Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventeen letters were received during the year, and 37,604 were written and recorded. Over 100,000 land entries were made, and over 25,000 of them were approved and passed for patents.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals in the city are Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, of New-York, Delegate HOOPER, of Utah, and RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., of Boston. The Delegate is only just recovering from a severe accident which befel him in New-York, and which at one time threatened serious results.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BRITISH WAR CLAIMS.

The American and British Claims Commission, at their meeting yesterday, amended Rule 2 so as to read as follows:

"2. Every memorial shall state the full name of the claimant, the place and time of his birth, and the place or places of his residence, between the 13th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, inclusive; if he be a naturalized citizen or subject of the Government by which his claim is presented. An authentic copy of the record of his naturalization shall be appended to the memorial, and the memorial shall also state whether he has been naturalized in any other country than that of his birth, and, if so naturalized, whether he has taken any, and what, steps toward being so naturalized."

The memorial which was dismissed by the Commission, yesterday, for disrespectful language contained therein toward the United States, was from a woman. Should she present another, respectful in terms, it will be received. Mr. GURNEY last night gave a dinner party to his colleagues of the American and British Commission, and the counsel and agents of the two Governments, together with the clerk.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President today appointed JAMES E. DAWES to be Postmaster at Easton, Penn., vice JAMES L. MINGLE, resigned; CHARLES BRADY is appointed Assistant Store-keeper in the Custom-house, Boston; JOHN J. O'BRIEN is appointed Weigher, and ALONZO L. UPHAM Inspector, in the New-York Custom-house.

A CRUEL "SELL."

The Post-office Department today received from the Secretary of the Treasury a box containing 19,500 canceled postage and revenue stamps. These stamps were forwarded to the Treasury by a lady residing at Bridgeport, Conn., who says she is one of a Bible-class; that she was told by the Superintendent of her Sunday-school, that if she would collect one million stamps the Government would give her $500. She therefore forwarded a part of the required number, and requests pay for them pro rata. She states that if the Government wants a collector of defaced stamps, she will accept such a position for a reasonable compensation.

Gen. TERRELL, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, replied to her letter, saying that canceled stamps possess no value whatever, and that the newspaper rumor that the Government will pay for such stamps is doubtless intended as a "sell."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

One-half of the State debt of Virginia, nearly $25,000,000, has been funded to date.

There were 380 deaths from cholera in Constantinople last week.

Yesterday was observed throughout the Province of Ontario as a day of thanksgiving.

It is reported that JULES FAVRE is to receive an important diplomatic appointment.

There is a company forming in San Francisco to purchase lands for cotton, sugar and coffee cultivation on Navigator's Islands.

The Post-office at Beaver Dam, Wis., was broken into on Wednesday night, a thousand letters opened, and $30 worth of stamps stolen.

There was ice and a killing frost yesterday morning all through the section of Georgia about Macon.

An accident occurred at Farmingdale, Me., on Wednesday night, to the sleeping-train from Bangor to Boston, caused by the washing away of a culvert. Several persons were injured.

A farmers' meeting, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture of New-Hampshire, opened at Concord, yesterday, and will continue for two days.

ELLEN WANDA, an English girl, died in San Francisco on Wednesday night, from using strychnine, taken in mistake for arsenic, which she used for her complexion.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., has appropriated $300,000 for the tunneling of Church Hill for the extension of the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to tide-water on the James River.

WARE & Co., bankers, of Omaha, Nebraska, have obtained a verdict of $10,000 against the United States Express Company for money stolen on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad by bushwhackers during the rebellion.

The cotton and tobacco dealers of St. Louis have organized an association with the view of increasing the facilities for the reception and sale of those staples, and to make St. Louis a market for them.

The express train coming east from Pittsburg, on the Pan Handle Railroad, ran upon a broken rail yesterday, near Alexandria Roads, Ohio. The fireman was crushed to death between the engine and tender, and the engineer badly scalded. There were no other casualties.

A sash and blind factory at Brewster, N. Y., was burned on Wednesday morning, by which H. D. PENDLETON sustains a loss of $4,000 on stock, and W. F. BREWSTER $6,000 on building; no insurance. BRAGG & BOLLARD, adjoining, lose on lumber $7,000; TOWNSEND & BROTHERS, flour and feed, with others occupying the premises, lose quite largely.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Professors of the Medical College of San Carlos, in Madrid, have mostly resigned, in consequence of the steps which the Ministers have taken, as they represent, to suppress sinecures. A demonstration in favor of one of the Professors was made by 150 students at the office of the Minister of Fomento.

The *Daily News'* correspondent in Paris writes that there is a complete split between Prince NAPOLEON and M. ROUHER on account of the discomfiture of the Prince in Corsica, which M. ROUHER fears may injure his own canvass for a seat in the Assembly. ROUHER, who traced out the Prince's campaign, says that if he had obeyed instructions he would have been successful. The Prince lays the whole blame of the *fiasco* upon ROUHER, whom he accuses of having led him into a snare.

The Inman steamer *City of Brussels*, from New-York on the 21st ult., arrived off Queenstown at [illegible] o'clock on the morning of Oct. 31. She experienced heavy weather during the whole voyage, and on Sunday (Oct. 29) and Monday was in a fearful hurricane, during which the sea repeatedly made clear breaches over her. On Monday the position of the ship was most perilous; the fourth officer was washed overboard, and the steamer only made eighty-five miles in twenty-four hours. The gale abated in the morning. Up to Sunday the vessel had made excellent running.

M. SARCEY, a well-known journalist, has been prohibited by the French Government from giving a lecture upon the tragedy of "Polyeucte" in the Gaîté Theatre, Paris. For the last four years similar lectures have been delivered in that place of amusement, and even under the Imperial régime no opposition was offered to them by the Government. M. SARCEY during that time has frequently lectured, and he says that on no occasion has he sought to curry favor with his audience by making the slightest political allusion. Gen. LADMIRAULT, who is Governor of Paris, has, however, prohibited the lecture, on the ground that it is necessary to calm the agitation of the public mind. M. SARCEY, who gives an account of the occurrence in the *Gaulois*, admits this necessity, but doubts whether the course adopted by the Government is calculated to produce the result desired.

According to Baron HAUSSMANN's project for the reconstruction of the Crédit Mobilier Company, to be submitted to a general meeting on the 11th inst., the net assets of the old Company, estimated at 48,000,000 of francs, will be received into the new in exchange for 96,000 paid-up shares of 500 francs each. In consequence, the proprietors of the 240,000 shares of the former Company will receive two of the new for five of the old; also a proportional right of priority to the subscription for 48,000 of the 64,000 by which the fresh capital of $2,000,000 is to be raised. On these latter, 125 francs will be paid on application, and the remainder in three installments at intervals of three months. The subscription was to be open from the 11th to the 21st November.

The London *Daily News* states that Mr. GLADSTONE, accompanied by Mrs. GLADSTONE and other members of his family, visited the Royal Alfred Theatre to witness the performance of "King John." The appearance of the Prime Minister, shortly before the rising of the curtain, was the signal for a kind of demonstration, the spectators rising to their feet in all parts of the house, and cheering with a heartiness which seemed to show that in Marylebone at least his popularity has not diminished. Some lines in the play were also marked out for special applause, being evidently regarded as having an application to the politics of the day. Mr. GLADSTONE left immediately after the conclusion of the tragedy, his departure being signalized by renewed cheering, which he acknowledged by repeated bows to the audience.

The *Daily News* correspondent in Paris mentions that an exception to the great French principle of "equality" is about to be made in the Police lock-up house. Hitherto, a person of the class of those who wrench off knockers or assault a policeman was liable, if arrested when reeling drunk out of the Café Anglais or Maison Dorée, to be thrown into a dungeon with dirty vagabonds and common malefactors. To remedy such an inconvenience, Gen. VALENTIN, the Prefect of Police, proposes to establish first, second, and third class cells. The well-dressed nocturnal brawler will find his rank respected even in the cage; and the small fine which he may be adjudged to pay will not be superadded to the total destruction of a suit of clothes. The ordinary catch of policemen in the course of a night—petty larceny and assault cases—will find a lodging in class No. 2; and No. 3 will be reserved only for the dangerous classes—murderers, burglars, and escaped convicts.

The Mansfield Case.

The case of JAMES FISK, Jr., against JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD, was called before Judge BRADY, yesterday, but on motion of the plaintiff's counsel was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning. The complaint of MANSFIELD against FISK will be examined before Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Court, on Saturday morning, when the richest developments may be looked for. Among the notable witnesses for the complainant are Jay Gould, C. B. Robinson, J. G. Osre, O. W. Jocelyn, and John Bonner. The counsel for Miss MANSFIELD are Messrs. JOHN MCKEAN & SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, and Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR.

The Wurtz Will Case.

The hearing in the Wurtz will case was resumed yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS. Mrs. MARTHA P. WURTZ died in France about a year ago, leaving nearly $800,000 to her adopted son, CHARLES P. WURTZ. The will is drawn up in accordance with the law of New-York, and is contested by the heirs at law, on the ground that, being domiciled in France, the will should have been drafted in accordance with the laws of that country. The question, therefore, to be determined is whether her stay in France can be regarded as domiciliary.

Several witnesses were examined whose testimony went to show that Mrs. WURTZ lived abroad on account of her health, but regarded this City as her home. Counsel summed up the case and decision was reserved.

EUROPE AND ASIA.

Another Explosion in the Colliers at Wigan.

A Popular Election in Bohemia for Members of the Reichsrath.

Fearful Destruction of Life in China by Storm and Flood.

A Territory of 20,000 Square Miles Inundated by Freshets.

Over One Thousand People Drowned in New-Chiang.

The Mikado of Japan Throwing off His Exclusiveness.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Explosion in a Wigan Colliery—Six Miners Killed—Relief Subscription in London.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A tremendous explosion occurred in a colliery at Wigan at a late hour yesterday. Buildings in the vicinity rocked to and fro, people rushed from the houses, and panic prevailed in the town. The sound of the explosion was heard in the country around for a distance of several miles. Much alarm was felt. Fortunately the disaster occurred after the working gangs had withdrawn, or the loss of life would have been appalling. As it was, six men were killed, and possibly one or two more bodies will be found. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The Relief Funds at the Mansion House now reach the following amounts: For Chicago, $49,900; for Antigua, W. I., $4,750; for Persia, $1,755. J. S. MORGAN & Co. have received a total of $38,125 for Chicago and $1,125 for the sufferers by the forest fires in America. THOS. DAKIN, formerly Lord Mayor of London, has been Knighted.

AUSTRIA.

The Diet of Bohemia—Elections for the Reichsrath by the People.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The Bohemian Diet still refuses to send deputies to the Reichsrath here. The Imperial Government is discussing a proposition to throw the elections open to the people of Bohemia, so that they may choose and send delegates to the Reichsrath, without the intervention of the Provincial Diet.

PRAGUE, Nov. 16—Evening.—An Imperial decree has been received from Vienna, ordering the immediate election of members of the Austrian Reichsrath directly by the people of Bohemia. The usual public notifications of the holding of an election were at once issued.

Count ANDRASSY, the new Premier, and the Russian Minister at Vienna, have dined together, and exchanged visits several times since the elevation of the former to the head of the Ministry of the Empire.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Prohibiting Gambling in Switzerland—Probable Mission for Jules Favre—The Pope Again Protesting—The Greek Parliament.

BERNE, Nov. 16.—The corporate authorities of this city have resolved to revive, and enforce to their fullest extent within the city limits, the Federal laws prohibiting the existence of gambling banks and lotteries within the Confederation. These laws have for a long time been practically obsolete.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.—Various reports have been in circulation in regard to M. JULES FAVRE, late French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some had it that he had been appointed Envoy to Belgium, and others that he would be sent to London on a mission of special importance. A dispatch to the *Indépendance Belge*, from Paris states that no appointment has yet been made; but it is known that the question of making M. FAVRE Ambassador to Great Britain is under consideration in the French Cabinet.

ROME, Nov. 16.—It is said that the Pope intends to address a communication to the European Powers protesting against certain acts of the Italian Government as violations of international law and of the rights and dignities of the countries concerned. He will specify among other acts the expulsion of nuns of various nationalities from their convents, and the forcible suppression and closing of certain international religious houses.

ATHENS, Nov. 16.—The King has prorogued the session of the Chambers for one month.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Japan at San Francisco—Great Loss of Life by a Typhoon—The Corean Expedition—[illegible] in China—Japan Progressing Rapidly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The China mail steam-ship *Japan* has arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama. The following passengers are for New-York: Mrs. Beaney and child, Miss A. Collary, E. L. Jones, Nicol McNicol and H. K. Perry. The following are for Europe: Hippolite Minard, Major R. Risden and wife, J. C. Revering and ten Japanese students. JAMES ARMSTRONG, an American, died and was buried at sea Oct. 26.

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 19.—JOHN MARKHAM, the British Consul at Shanghai, died on the 9th inst. Baron RICHTHOFEN has started to explore the extreme north-west of China. More than 300 lives were lost at Macao during the typhoon of Sept. 2. Minister LOW has returned to Pekin. The Corean expedition seems to have been given up. The rains continue in the north. Within the last ten days the water has been higher than at any previous date. Twenty thousand square miles of territory was inundated and 1,000 people were drowned in New Chuang. Consul-General SEWARD has returned from his visit to the north. The trouble in the south, growing out of the Shan-tin-fan rumors, has subsided. Political difficulties are brewing in the Province of Hainan, and a formidable insurrection is imminent. The bulk of the teas has arrived and been settled. There has been an advance in all grades. Silk is higher, and the cotton crop in central China is reported fair. The market for coals has been active, and freights have been good for vessels to all quarters. Four ships have sailed for New-York, and four are on the berth.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 25.—The Mikado is throwing off his exclusiveness, and is appearing freely in public. Minister DE LONG is traveling extensively through Japan, and is visiting the volcanoes and all points of interest. The captain of the forecastle of the United States frigate *Colorado* was instantly killed by a fall while the steamer was in the dry dock at Yokohama. The new Governor of Yokohama entertained the foreign Consuls at dinner, and made a radically progressive speech. The steam-ship *Alaska* will sail from Yokohama for San Francisco about the 26 of November, with a full cargo of teas, already engaged.

CHICAGO.

Curious Effects of the Heat of the Conflagration—Evidence Sustaining the Theory of a Systematic Incendiarism—The Election—Palmer and Sheridan—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

The weather still continues favorable for out-door work, and consequently for the people who were burned out. An immense amount of labor connected with reconstruction and with the removal of the ruins, is being done. In some cases it is no little work to clear out a burned building. Messrs. HALL & KIMBARK's iron store, and JEWETT & ROOT's stove store, present a singular appearance. They were very extensive establishments, and the iron and steel which filled several stories of the former, are fused together, making an almost solid mass. It is too heavy to be removed, and although a large number of men have been engaged for the past two weeks in attempts to disintegrate it, they have, as yet, made but little impression upon it. The seven or eight thousand stoves in JEWETT & ROOT's warehouse, are also melted almost solid, and the last I have heard is that they were about to attempt to blow them asunder with gunpowder. The same class of obstacles is found in various places.

UNDOUBTED INCENDIARISM.

I have learned one fact which goes to prove that Chicago was set on fire by a preconcerted arrangement. The BOWEN BROTHERS, merchants, owned and occupied a block of three magnificent dwellings near the corner of Michigan-avenue and Madison-street, the corner being a vacant lot. While the ladies of the family of one of the brothers, Col. CHAUNCY T. BOWEN, were looking at the approaching fire from the back windows of the second story, Mr. BOWEN himself being engaged in superintending the removal of furniture in front, they saw some men approach the house from across the vacant lot with combustibles, which they threw down near the house, and apparently explode gunpowder under them. This failed to do any harm. But they immediately left and suddenly returned with fire-brands, which they threw upon the rear stoop and stairs. The servants called out to Mrs. BOWEN, and she to her husband, that the men were setting the house on fire in the rear. He replied that he couldn't help it—that he could do nothing to prevent it. Immediately a gang of men rushed to the front and wanted to "save" the valuables of the block; but the doors were kept locked and all was burned except what the family were able to take away. This is the only positive evidence of eye-witnesses that I have, that the great conflagration was the work of design, in its inception or progress, but all the indications are confirmatory of the theory that it was.

THE ELECTION.

At our city election on Tuesday there was but little general interest manifested. The friends of both the tickets—there being some quite "fat" offices at stake—spent money quite freely, but the result was a one-sided affair— [illegible] better than either party has been accustomed to give us, there is pretty general satisfaction that it is no worse—which it might have been had the opposing ticket succeeded. The returns from the State come in slowly. It is evident, however, that Gen. BEVERIDGE is elected Congressman-at-large by a considerable majority. The vote was extremely light everywhere. The Republican candidate in the Sixth District, to fill the vacancy, is elected by a reduced majority.

THE GROSVENOR HOMICIDE.

There is considerable feeling here in relation to the course pursued by Gov. PALMER in relation to the killing of Col. GROSVENOR—to which I alluded in my last—more feeling than is called for in the face of the fact that he is legally in the right. But it is of no use; neither judge nor jury will be found willing to go against the public sentiment. This is evident from the charge of Judge WILLIAMS to the Grand Jury, referring to this subject. The whole proceedings of our Mayor were doubtless irregular, and together with the action of Gen. SHERIDAN under them, constitute a very dangerous precedent. But such was the condition of things at that time—such the nervous and excited state of mind in which everybody found himself for several days after the great conflagration, that we snuffed danger in every breeze. It is now pretty well established that a great portion of our fears were groundless; but at the time they took entire possession of the public mind. The military as they passed through the streets were greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs, and [illegible] their presence. [illegible] taken, by the telegraph and otherwise, [illegible] us with the belief that New-York and other cities had emptied their rogues upon us, [illegible] reported that two thousand had arrived by rail [illegible] believing these reports, we had but little reason for being excited. We were in a condition to justify extraordinary and irregular action on the part of the authorities; but, legally, Mayor MASON should have appealed to the Governor of the State, instead of Federal military officers. Gov. PALMER will, of course, fail to get an indictment against these parties at the hands of a Chicago Grand Jury. Whether he will take any further steps in the premises remains to be seen.

REVIVING TRADE.

The work of reconstruction is going forward as rapidly as possible. An active business is being done though in unwonted localities. Nearly everybody has got settled somewhere and somehow, and is pushing ahead with usual energy. Our Board of Trade has got to gambling about as extensively as ever, and nearly all the banks are in active operation. Receivers are being appointed to wind up the affairs of insolvent insurance companies. The Republic has called in the balance of its subscribed stock, and proposes to go on again, as when the stock is all paid up it will have a surplus after meeting its liabilities. Great complaint is made against the unjust and dishonest manner in which many of the "adjusters" do their business. Those representing the Hartford companies are especially censured.

RELIEF.

The relief work still absorbs the interest of large numbers. At the date of the last report of the Committee which I have seen, about sixty thousand were receiving whole or partial support. It is expected that this number will daily diminish as people get shelter and work. But it is found that the relief fund has to sustain many saloons, indirectly, at least. Many men expend what money they earn at the saloons, leaving their families in want and compelled to resort to the public fund. Others refuse to work at all, and thus voluntarily become a charge upon the charities of our friends abroad. These things, however, are being gradually remedied by a system of registration which has been adopted by the Relief Committee. Mechanics and laborers are flocking in here from all quarters, and the demand is about met by the supply. A proposition has been made to import twenty-five thousand Chinese in the Spring, but it meets with small favor.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND OFFICES.

The destruction of the county records, land titles, and other documents is exercising the public mind pretty thoroughly, and the legal talent of the city is being taxed to its utmost capacity to devise an adequate remedy for the evils likely to grow out of this severe loss. Various propositions are put forth through the daily Press, but a solution of the vexed question appears to be about as far off as ever. The Architect of Public Buildings has been here from Washington, looking after the reconstruction of the Post-office, Custom-house, and other Government offices. The old building was much too small, and it is proposed to erect a larger one. But the owner of the adjoining property, on Monroe-street, has put his land up to three thousand dollars a foot, and it is thought that, rather than submit to such an extortion, a new site, more remote from the present centre of business, will be selected. The Post-office is now being removed to the Methodist Church, corner of Wabash-avenue and Harrison-street, where it is to remain until the new Government buildings are completed.

PACKING AND LAKE BUSINESS.

The packing season opens with lower prices ruling than have prevailed since 1861. Hogs are sold at from $3 50 to $4 10, live weight, only about half the price of last year. Something like fifty thousand have been already packed. At present prices pork producing is rather unprofitable business for the farmers. Lake business is brisk, and there is much more grain going forward than for the corresponding period of last year.

THE DEAD OF CHICAGO.

Names of Some of the Victims of the Great Conflagration—List of the Lost and the Missing.

From the Chicago Post, Nov. 11.

Among the victims of the great fire was a well-known North Side citizen, an old gentleman named JAMES THOMPSON. He resided in the rear of No. 53 North Clark-street, with his daughter and son-in-law. On that fierce Monday morning he was engaged in sweeping the cinders from some furniture which he had removed from the house to the street, when the brick walls of the Revere House fell outward and buried him beneath the ruins. On Wednesday afternoon his son-in-law, after an anxious search, discovered the charred remains of the old man—only a few bones, almost beyond being recognized as human. Mr. THOMPSON was a very respectable and industrious old citizen, and his fearful doom is deeply mourned.

On Kingsbury-street, near Franklin, lived a stalwart blacksmith named MICHAEL HALNON. His son, aged sixteen years, resided with him. When the fire crossed to the North Side, the father and son foolishly remained in and around their dwelling, endeavoring to save some articles of clothing and bedding, until the fire completely encompassed them. They were unable to break through the fiery wall, and perished in a vain attempt to reach the river. Their almost unrecognized remains were not found for two weeks after the calamity. A woman living in the same house escaped by getting away in time.

Mrs. WALSH, a widow, with her son and daughter, aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years, resided near the corner of North Wells and Pearson streets. On the morning of the fire they retreated early from their own house, and took refuge in that of a friend residing on Chicago-avenue, near the bridge. Here they fancied themselves secure. The family residing in the house, however, made up their minds to retreat further north, and urged the WALSHES to go along with them. The poor bewildered woman refused, and the children remained with her. The flames finally got between the doomed family and the bridge, and, surrounding them, on every side, left no avenue of escape open. Their cries for assistance were heard on the other side of the river, but nothing could be done to save them. All three are supposed to have been sacrificed, and no trace of them has yet been discovered. Two brothers, named McCARTHY, are among the victims of our disaster. One was employed as a waiter in the Tremont House, and the other served in a like capacity in the Matteson House. The elder was a married man, and the entire family lived on Chicago-avenue. On the morning of the fire the doomed brothers placed their female relatives beyond the reach of danger, and then, unfortunately for themselves, returned to their house to try and save some furniture. They were seen to go upstairs, and were warned of their danger, the flames being then across the alleyway from them. Their own house was filled with smoke. Other people retreating saw the unfortunate men jump from their bed-room window, only to perish in the fearful furnace that then swept down upon them. One of the brothers waved his hand as if in a last adieu, and then both sank forever, amid the smoke and flame. Their fate was witnessed by many neighbors who knew them intimately.

The father of Supervisor ROBERT CLARKE, an old gentleman of three score years and ten, was among the victims of the fire. He is supposed to have been burned on Chicago-avenue bridge.

An adopted daughter of JOHN B. WALSH, the Collector elect of the town of North Chicago, despite the entreaties of her friends, persisted in rushing into the basement of the Holy Name Church, on North State-street, where she was buried beneath the falling walls of the edifice. It is supposed that she must have been suffocated by the smoke long before the flames reached her.

Old Dr. MYERS, who used to practice his profession on South Clark-street, is also among the list of the fated. He roomed in the building on the corner of Clark and Madison streets, and since the fire no tidings of him have been heard.

JOHN McDEVITT, at one time the champion billiard-player of America, perished miserably. It is stated, on what appears to be credible authority, that he was in CHAPIN & GORE's establishment, on State-street, and was so insensible, not only to his own danger, but to all surroundings, that his friends were forced to leave him to his fate. His remains have not been recovered.

Mr. ENNIS, his sisters, and their aged mother, fled before the flames. In the crowd Mrs. ENNIS was separated from her children. She seems to have turned back and sought her home on Indiana-street, for a few charred bones were found in the ruins. They were recognized by some blackened jewelry which she is known to have worn on that fearful night.

Mr. ULLMAN, the banker, whose remains were found upon the street on the day after the fire, probably died from suffocation. He was last seen at his office, which was on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

A Mr. KAYLOR, of New-York, was at the Sherman House on the morning of the fire, and has not since been heard of by his friends, who have industriously sought him. These are only a few of the cases actually known. The belief seems to be growing stronger that many more persons have perished than the number originally reported. There is still a long list of missing, the total number not falling far short of 500.

That the head of the Board of Health entertains an opinion somewhat similar will be seen from the following extract of the proceedings of that body on yesterday:

The total number of deaths caused by the fire was 161, but the Sanitary Superintendent believes that the full number never will be ascertained, the remains of numbers, without doubt, being so burned as never to be found. But, judging from the remains found, he believed the loss of life would not exceed 200. He recommended that the Board keeps a register of the missing.

LOST OR MISSING.

The following list of the lost and missing has been handed in by WIRT DEXTER, Esq., for publication in the *Evening Post*:

Carl Kurth, formerly of No. 85 Granger-street, North Division, will be assisted by addressing brother-in-law, T. Bookausch, Berlin, Prussia.

Mrs. Abraham Moses, formerly of No. 82 Wabash-avenue, is requested to communicate with her sister, Caroline Phillips, No. 23 Kensington Crescent, London, England.

Albion J. Chard, formerly in the employ of Mr. Connell, of Chicago, is requested to communicate with his wife, at Rushton, near Taunton, England.

James Gorman, formerly of No. 84, in alley-way, State-street, corner Harrison, is inquired after by his mother, at Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. E. S. Douglas, formerly of No. 151 Wabash-avenue, is inquired after by her nephew, C. L. Reifsnider, of Canton, Ohio.

William Henry Brison, of No. 141 Polk-street, is inquired after by Mrs. John H. West, No. 49 Gregory-street, Jersey City.

Anne Magaffin, formerly from Down County, Ireland, is inquired after by Richard Adams, No. 106 South Second-street, Harrisburg, Penn.

Rev. J. T. Goodrich, boarding at Metropolitan Hotel at the time of the fire, is anxiously sought after by his son, J. G. Goodrich, of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.

Herman Frommhold, of the firm of Frommhold & Lewis, tin and hardware, No. 166 North Clark-street, is urgently sought by his brother-in-law, Otto Pressprich, editor of the *Canadische Volksblatt*, of New-Hamburg, Ontario.

Mr. James Quinn, of Farquhar-street, may hear of Maggie Mcivoy by addressing Charles Witt, railroad policeman, at Johnstown, Penn.

Augustine Cudmore, formerly house-builder, of No. 83 Granger-street, North Side, is inquired after by his sister, Mrs. R. M. Cole, Southfield, Orange County, N. Y.

Leslie Kramer, from San Francisco, is requested to address Henry Kramer, care of Charles Mitchell, New-York.

William C. Long is requested to communicate with W. F. Redding, at Saratoga, New-York.

Mr. Ross Wilson, a young lawyer, formerly on Clark-street, is requested to communicate with H. G. Armstrong, Mayor's clerk, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John T. Latchaw, who boarded at the Matteson House, is inquired after by Mrs. W. S. K. Latchaw, of Indianapolis.

Mr. J. M. Steden and two children, who were stopping at the Humboldt House, on North Clark-street, are inquired for by D. L. Magill, of Louisville, Ky.

Charles F. M. Archer and Richard G. Archer, who lived at No. 125 South Market-street, are inquired after by their father, Charles F. Archer, of Killdrenan, N. T., Mount Kennedy, County Wicklow, Ireland.

Mrs. Gleason, who lived at No. 269 North Clark-street, is inquired after by her relative, Mary Gleason, of Halwyn House, Clifton, near Bristol, England.

Mrs. Emma Robertson, widow, who lived at the corner of Indiana and Pine streets, inquired after by her brother, Henry Cockgream, of Abbe Buildings, Chester, England.

Mr. Richard M. Peare, who lived at No. 39 Fifth-avenue, is inquired after by his sister, of No. 4 Montpelier-terrace, C. road, Galway.

Edmund Caswell Harvey, blacksmith, and Frank H. Rodney, a wheelwright, are inquired after by their relative, A. J. Harvey, Norwich, Vt.

Seizure of Smuggled Diamonds.

Within a few days past the seizure of $6,000 worth of smuggled diamonds, found concealed on a party of gamblers who came as passengers from Europe, has been effected by Customs officials, who have carefully suppressed the facts in the case.

THE STARVED CREW.

Further Particulars of the Wreck of the Brig Shelekoff—Results of the Painful Experiences of the Captain and Crew.

The circumstances connected with the loss of the *Shelekoff*, the death of the crew, and the rescue of Capt. HOPKEN by the commander of the *Moses Taylor*, Capt. BENNETT, as they appeared in the *Hawaiian Gazette*, were detailed in the columns of the TIMES on Tuesday last. That account, however, gave only the substantial points of the disaster and suffering, while many of the most interesting details were omitted. The following additional particulars, from the San Francisco *Alta*, have been obtained from Capt. BENNETT and the second officer of the *Moses Taylor*:

"On the memorable 19th day of October, when the sail of the wrecked brig was seen in the distance by the second mate of the *Moses Taylor*, this vessel had drifted a long distance out of her course, and thus by the interposition of Providence, a human being was rescued from inevitable death, and the particulars of one of the many cases of suffering which must have been experienced by seamen, given to the world. The disaster is not without its lesson also to mariners, and it should be carefully taken note of and practiced by them. The brig appearing to be in a distressed condition, caused Capt. BENNETT to steer to it. The *Moses Taylor* approached within twenty feet of the wreck, and as the Captain viewed it from the wheel-house, there appeared to be no sign of life; indeed, it looked as though no one could live upon it. His view of the brig was complete, the *Moses Taylor* standing within the short distance stated of the stern. Not a soul appeared to be on board. But what mariners term a 'crow's nest,' rigged on the foretop cross-trees, attracted his eye and knowing its purpose he concluded that the bones at least of some of the lost mariners might be found there. It was constructed as a place where protection against the waves might be obtained—where from his elevated position the wrecked mariner might see and signal a friendly vessel to his assistance. And if the bones of the mariner remained not, then a clue might be obtained as to who the Captain, crew and passengers were—some record which might be of use, or bring tidings to some home of the fate of a lost one. These were the feelings that prompted Capt. BENNETT. The feelings aroused by the sight of the dilapidated brig, and those prompted by the 'crow's nest,' were sufficient to induce any humane man not to pass the wreck without exploring it. How much more forcibly should they appeal to the feelings of a seaman, whose fate might be foreshadowed by what he saw. The waves dashed furiously over the brig, her stern was carried away, and through the opening the water rushed with the same fury. Her bow alone, or part of it, was not touched by the waves; and here the Captain saw a small piece of canvas, and his manly instinct prompted the feeling that there might be perchance some one there.

The passengers viewed the wreck with concern and anxiety, but so improbable did it appear that a living soul could be there, that they urged the Captain to proceed, and not waste time by boarding it. The weak mariner may act on a suggestion of this kind, but Capt. BENNETT shrunk from the idea of abandoning an unexplored wreck—from the idea that he failed to discharge a noble duty, from the feeling, however faint, that he might have saved the life of one human being, and that he did not make any effort so to do. He at once ordered the second mate to lower a boat, and board the wreck, in company with the third mate and a seaman. The orders were that the third mate should ascend the rigging to the crow's nest, assisted by the seaman, while the second mate should remain in the boat. This was accomplished with great difficulty. The sea was running high and breaking with violence against the wreck. While the two men were examining the rigging, the second mate brought his boat under the bow where the Captain saw the canvas and cried out 'Brig ahoy!' expecting, of course, no response. The exclamation is natural to a seaman under such circumstances, and was made impulsively and without any reflection, certainly without the faintest idea of the result that followed. The signal was answered by Capt. HOPKEN, who was sheltered by that little piece of canvas, raising his head. In doing so he knocked it against a timber, which threw him back again. The mate saw the man's head rise in response to his call, and not having the remotest idea that a living soul was on board, he felt that some spirit of the deep had risen from his watery abode. He trembled with emotion; became sadly frightened, and his nerve was completely shaken. The Captain arose again, raised one hand in the air, and placing the other on his breast, with his eyes upturned, and perfectly unconscious that he was surrounded by men and friends, exclaimed, 'Great God! am I saved?' The second mate, recovering his presence of mind, called the third mate and sailors down from the rigging. Capt. BENNETT having heard and seen the unfortunate Capt. HOPKEN, (but now the lucky,) and supposing that there were others to be rescued, ordered another boat to be launched, but unfortunately there was work only for one boat to do.

The emaciated Capt. HOPKEN was lowered gently into the second mate's boat, and was placed on board the *Moses Taylor*, the noble prize of its still nobler commander, by whom he was warmly and tenderly received. While being taken to a state-room he spoke, saying: 'Halloo, Capt. BENNETT, is this you?' He appeared to speak consciously, and to realize fully that he was taken from the very jaws of death. On board he received every attention possible. Fortunately there were two physicians on the *Moses Taylor*, the regular ship's surgeon, and another who was going to join the *Nebraska*. Both gentlemen gave Capt. HOPKEN their undivided care. Either one was with him continually. He was so weak that he could bear not more than a teaspoonful of gruel at a time, and the same quantity of wine, which were only given at stated intervals. It was not until the *Moses Taylor* was within half a day's run of Honolulu that Capt. BENNETT permitted two newspaper gentlemen, who were on board, to obtain the particulars which appeared in the *Hawaiian Gazette*. This is the first part acted by Capt. BENNETT in connection with the memorable and heartrending catastrophe. It is one of which he has just reason to feel proud, and it should be remembered by every sea Captain.

When the second mate had secured the spirit which he supposed at first had arisen from the deep, he inquired particularly if there were others on board, but was told there were not—that they had all perished one by one. Knowing his state of mind his word was not relied on, and a diligent search was made, but no one was found. The decks were three feet under water, except where the Captain lay, and no other part of the brig afforded protection for life. In the 'crow's nest' a carpet-bag was found which contained some clothing and fish. The Captain had a small canvas bag which contained some money, and in which there was a sealed vial. This contained a paper on which the details of the disaster had been written. It was placed beside him where he lay, and was intended as a record of the disaster.

DETAILS BY CAPT. HOPKEN.

During the journey to Honolulu Capt. HOPKEN gave Capt. BENNETT many particulars relating to the disaster, which, by the courtesy of that gentleman, we are enabled to give to the readers of the *Alta*. When the *Shelekoff*, on the 3d of July, in a cyclone, became disabled by having her rudder carried away, the Captain, as already stated, rigged tapes from the wheel through blocks, so as to steer from the 'crow's nest,' as it was impossible to remain on deck. In this way the ship was steered for sixty-five days. The Captain's idea was to work to the Sandwich Islands. He relied principally upon the position of the stars by night to steer his course. In the day-time the sun was no guide, and even at night in some cases he was compelled to steer without the assistance of the stars on account of heavy fogs. After having spent sixty-five days in the rigging, subsisting on fish and depending on the moisture of the sails for drink, they came on deck and improvised a place of shelter in the forecastle by spreading a topgallant-sail as an awning. The provisions taken from the wreck to the 'crow's nest' having been exhausted, the rim wire of tin vessels was converted into hooks, and with these the crew fished, thus obtaining a fresh supply of food. The fish was dried and taken to the rigging.

They had to depend entirely for their supply upon the moisture of the atmosphere. Sheepskins, used as chafing gear, were hung from the rigging to receive dew or rain. These skins were divided between those on board—that is, each man had his particular place to suck the water off, and he was not permitted to encroach upon his neighbor's portion. In this way they managed to moisten their parched lips, until one by one they became delirious and jumped overboard or died of exhaustion.

From the date of the wreck until the friendly visit of the *Moses Taylor*, four vessels were seen, but three were very far off. They could only be noticed in the distance. About seven to nine days before the Captain was rescued, and while there were still eight living souls on board, a bark drew near the wreck and stopped for a few minutes, but went away again on her course. While she lay in front of the wreck the men raised themselves on their knees, waved their handkerchiefs and pieces of canvas, and made all the signals in their power to attract attention. They were unable to halloo, and the result was that they were left to their fate. The Captain could see the letters composing the bark's name, which he says was a short one; could see a new spanker; saw parties moving on deck, and saw a lady sitting near the rail. This was in broad daylight, and Capt. HOPKEN is at a loss to divine the meaning of the conduct of the Captain of the bark. His conduct was not humane, and if known he should be clubbed out of his position. The feelings of the wrecked and forsaken men as the bark turned away and went on her course were heart-rending. Almost exhausted by starvation, and despairing of any relief, they had laid down calmly to meet their fate, when this harbinger of relief, as they fondly and really believed her to be, came alongside. Their hopes revived, and their failing spirits gave way to cheer. They raised themselves, and as they viewed the bark and saw her stop, they believed a boat would be lowered and that they would be rescued. But when this last hope disappeared, what must have been their condition! As the bark spread her sail and was wafted away from the scene of the wreck, the men's spirits fell even lower, and never rose until they took their final departure. The first mate of the *Shelekoff* died two or three days after the disaster, and the others, except the eight on board when visited by the bark, died in September. Some died on the decks, and some became delirious and jumped into the ocean. Some days before his rescue Capt. HOPKEN rolled the dead bodies of three men into the sea.

FATE OF ASHLEY CRANE.

Capt. HOPKEN and ASHLEY CRANE, three days before the arrival of the *Moses Taylor*, came down from the 'crow's nest,' having experienced the most intense cold. They left after them their supply of fish, with the intention of returning, but when they reached the deck they became so weak that they were unable to ascend again, and were thus left without food or any means of obtaining it. It had not rained for nine days, and during that time they never moistened their lips. The night before the *Moses Taylor* arrived a slight shower of rain fell, and a tin cup of water was obtained. Capt. HOPKEN confidently believed that Mr. CRANE would have given him some, but he drank the whole ravenously. He then threw the cup on the deck, walked hurriedly away and was not seen any more. It is supposed that the water made him delirious, and that he walked overboard and found a grave in the Pacific.

Very frequently as Capt. HOPKEN lay asleep or partly unconscious on deck or in the rigging he used to dream he heard the cry 'Brig ahoy!' and, raising himself he would answer, 'Am I saved?' Casting his eyes wistfully around, he looked anxiously each time for that relief which he dreamed was at hand, but only to be disappointed. Each time his spirits became lower and his hopes to be saved grew less. Before leaving the *Moses Taylor*, Capt. BENNETT asked him if he heard the noise of the steamer or the boat, or the men on board. He said he did not, but fancied he heard somebody halloo 'Brig ahoy!' This, said he, I tried to forget, because I had often in my sleep, and when in a semi-conscious state, thought I heard that friendly call. Each time I raised myself up, looked around and beyond to the horizon, but only to be disappointed and to have the realization of that fate which seemed inevitable brought more vividly before me. Until I saw the boat's crew and the steamer, I did not believe my senses, and even then I doubted that I was not dreaming. Having been so often disappointed, and being more emaciated and worn out, I thought, when relief was near, that it was but a dream. Tired of hoping, and believing myself lost, I prepared a draught of blue-stone and ink, which I intended should end my disappointments and stop my dreams."

CALIFORNIA.

Official Announcement of the Result of the September Election.

The official statement of the vote polled for State officers and Congressmen in California at the election held on the 6th of September has at last been made, and is as follows:

	Republican.		Democrat.	
Governor	Booth	61,819	Haight	56,860
Lieut. Governor	Pacheco	61,609	Lewis	56,155
Secretary of State	Melone	60,992	Brown	57,190
Controller	Green	62,001	Dewitt	56,400
Treasurer	Baehr	61,307	Coronel	56,197
Attorney-General	Love	60,996	Hamilton	57,149
Harbor Commis'r	McGlynn	57,664	Rosenfield	59,604
Congress.				
First District	Houghton	25,221	Archer	23,647
Second District	Sargent	18,065	Coffroth	15,382
Third District	Coghlan	18,306	Pierce	17,209

No returns were received at the office of the Secretary of State from Santa Barbara, in which there was about fifty Republican majority.

INDIANA.

Congressman Niblack Declines Being a Candidate for Governor.

Hon. WM. E. NIBLACK, of Indiana, has written a letter expressing his unwillingness to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State. He says:

"In the first place, I have just fairly entered upon another term in Congress, to which I was elected last year, and which does not expire until the Spring of 1873. To seek the nomination for Governor at the approaching Convention seems with many to imply a dissatisfaction with my present position, and might be justly construed into too great an eagerness for official promotion before my present term expires. These considerations have been, with me, an embarrassment from the beginning. In the next place, there are others who, in my judgment would better suit the circumstances likely to surround the next gubernatorial canvass. While I am prepared to yield as cheerfully as could be expected of any one of my antecedents and surroundings to the new order of things which has been forced upon us by arbitrary power, I distrust my ability to yield as readily and as gracefully as might be expected of me in some quarters, and as others can doubtless do who are less committed, perhaps, on most of the existing questions of the day than I am. Other considerations, of a private and personal character, have had their influence with me in the conclusion I have reached, to which it is unnecessary for me now to allude."

THE FISHERY BUSINESS.

Results of the Season's Operations—Unusual Number of Disasters.

The Gloucester (Mass.) *Telegraph*, in its annual resume of the fishery business for the season, gives the following facts:

"The year now closing has not been a successful one to the Gloucester fisheries. The salt-herring fleet secured good fares, but were obliged to sell their fish at ruinously low prices. The fresh-herring fleet was more successful, but the business has always been looked upon more for employment for vessels and men than for profit. The several bank fleets have been fortunate as a whole, and the Winter shore fishery was quite successful. The Summer bait fleet have had a large catch, but bait has been a drug in the market, and the results have not been gratifying to owners or men. The stock of mackerel kept over last season proved a burden, and while the Fall catch has exceeded the expectations created by the ill-luck during the Summer, the market has been dull and prices low. The Greenland halibut fishery was a failure, and taken in the aggregate the season has been far from a profitable one.

Twenty-three Gloucester vessels made fresh-herring voyages to Newfoundland, and twenty-three to New-Brunswick, five of the latter making two trips each. The Bay of Island salt-herring fishery employed thirteen vessels, and the Greenland halibut fishery four. Seven or eight vessels engaged in the Magdalen Islands and Labrador herring fishery in the Spring months. The Winter shore fishery was extensively followed, and Summer bait fishery employed a respectable fleet. Eighty-one vessels made one or more trips during the year to Grand, Western, La Haye or St. Peter's Banks, the largest number of bank fares received in any month being thirty-three in July, and the total number of fares received 326. Two hundred and eleven vessels were employed at some time during the season in the George's Bank fishery, and 750 fares were landed. As usual, this branch of the fisheries has proved most destructive of property and life of any branch of the fisheries, and the year has been unusually unfortunate in this regard. Ten vessels, valued at $48,000, have been lost in this business during the year, with their crews, an aggregate of eighty-nine men, and eight men have been lost overboard or from dories while attending to their trawls in the George's fishery, making a total loss of ninety-seven lives in this industry. Sixty vessels made mackereling trips south, 180 pursued this fishery upon the Massachusetts and Maine coasts, and 106 in the Bay St. Lawrence.

The record of disasters to the Gloucester fleet during the year now closing has been a most melancholy record. The loss in number of vessels, in aggregate tonnage and in value of property destroyed, exceeds that of any previous year, and the loss of life has been greater than in any other year except 1862, when 149 lives were sacrificed in the Gloucester fisheries. Since the recapitulation of the losses of 1870, published Nov. 19 of last year, twenty-two Gloucester vessels have been wrecked, sunken or abandoned at sea, becoming total losses. These vessels covered a tonnage of 1,179.97 tons, and were of a value of $103,000, on which there was $80,316 insurance, mostly in the Mutual office. This represents a loss of about four and one-half per cent. in the number of vessels owned in Gloucester, over four per cent. of the tonnage of the town, and four and one-third per cent. of the capital invested in the fishing business, or over one and one-third per cent. of the total valuation of the town. The loss of life during the year has been very large, 113 men having been lost in vessels which failed to return to port, and twenty-four having been lost overboard, or in dories upon the banks, a total of 137 men, a number equal to seven-eighths of one per cent. of the total population of the town. Forty-five are known to have left widows to mourn their untimely fate. Twenty-eight left fatherless children to the number of eighty-three, and four others are known to have left children. The following is a summary of the losses:

Fishery.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.	Lives.
Shore	2	44.77	$2,000	7
Herring	2	131.62	10,560	..
Bank	4	285.58	24,100	20
Georges	10	521.74	41,100	97
Greenland	1	64.97	7,900	12
Bay St. Lawrence	1	48.07	1,700	1
Coasting	2	118.37	8,700	..
Total	22	1,179.97	$103,000	137

During 1870 the number of vessels lost was 13; tonnage, 736.84; value, $73,500; insurance, $60,495; number of lives loss, 83.

Tweed Not Yet Indicted.

A TIMES reporter called upon District-Attorney GARVIN, yesterday, in reference to a statement which appeared in a newspaper, to the effect that WM. M. TWEED had been indicted by the Grand Jury. Mr. GARVIN said no indictment in which Mr. TWEED was concerned was laid before that body, and if it was he thought he would be likely to know something on the subject.

Mayor's Office.

The Mayor arrived at his office late yesterday. He said that he had no resignations to report and no appointments, and that the rumor of THOMAS C. FIELDS' resignation of the position of Commissioner of Public Parks was untrue. At any rate, if Mr. FIELDS had prepared his resignation, it had not, he said, reached his hands.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Hall and Tweed Gang.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The State Legislature will complete the work that the people of this City have so well begun. It is to be desired, and we have every reason to believe that our Municipal Government will be reconstructed in the interest of the people, without regard to the advantage of trading politicians. Of political hucksters we have had quite enough—*satis, superque*. The people will no more of them. Let them be scouted and scourged from the places they have so long defiled.

Let honest Republicans and Democrats see to it that no member of the Hall and Tweed gang shall be retained in any Department of the City Government. We will not condone any man's complicity in the crimes of those who have misruled the City, oppressed our people, despoiled our Treasury, suppressed the popular will, and debauched the civic virtues.

ISAAC BELL has resigned his place in the Board of Education. It is given out that he will surrender his place in the Commission of Emigration. All this is well, but it is not enough. Mr. BELL is not sufficiently resigned, and has not resigned enough. This ostentatious friend of OAKEY HALL is President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Will he retire from that powerful and lucrative position, or wait to be ejected by a scornful Legislature? He may have his choice.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON is also a Commissioner of Charities and Correction. He played his part in the Broadway widening swindle, and we propose that the people shall not forget it. He has an equal choice with ISAAC BELL.

ALEXANDER FREAR is also a member of this Commission. ALECK FREAR, the notorious FREAR, is a Commissioner of Charities and Correction. Everybody knows ALECK FREAR, his antecedents, his surroundings, his moral proclivities. Four members performed all the duties of that Commission until the Tweed charter made a place in it for ALECK FREAR. He was a member of the Legislature that created the place for him. Will he claim a seat in the Legislature that will uncreate this place for him?

The grand humanity and glorious Christian charity of our people have provided abundantly for the sustentation and relief of our helpless poor and the destitute sick and afflicted. It seems to be a condition of modern civilization that poverty shall abound in all great cities. New-York has her portion of God's poor gathered from every quarter and the uttermost bounds of the earth, and right nobly has she provided against their wants in sickness and in health. And now will the Commissioners of Charities and Correction tell us how they have administered their sacred trust? Will they attempt to deny that scurvy prevailed during the Spring and Summer in all the institutions on Blackwell's Island? Will they deny that these institutions were unprovided with vegetables for weeks and months at a time, while they, the Commissioners, were paying bills to the New-York Printing Company, to the Manufacturing Stationers, and to INGERSOLL, WATSON & CO.?

Let the people demand that our charities shall not be administered by trading politicians.

SUBSCRIBER.

The People's Triumph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The grand and peaceful revolution of Tuesday last, that witnessed a long-suffering people contending for their sovereign rights, that hurled a corrupt and despotic oligarchy from power and restored to our misruled City the prospect of an honest and popular administration, was nothing less than the natural offspring of that irrepressible movement for reform which united the good elements of all parties and nationalities in one purpose, endeavor and effort. We contended for the dearest and holiest principles of republicanism, for the preservation of the majesty and purity of the ballot-box—the safeguard of all popular liberties—for municipal self-government, and against every kind of fraud, corruption and tyranny, and a glorious victory crowned our righteous efforts. The popular heart once roused and inspired by a great idea, and wrong could no longer prevail over right. This metropolitan City of New-York, for years past a by-word and reproach throughout the world, stands today, thanks to the newly-awakened patriotic energy of its citizens, purified and redeemed before the tribunal of public opinion. The people, but too long sunk into apathy and lethargy, have at last realized their duty and power, and, wielding it with the strength of an irresistible giant, have destroyed an unholy régime and called into life a new and better state of things. The small slips of paper that glided so silently into the ballot-boxes on Tuesday last spoke in tones of thunder, because expressing the sovereign will of the people, and as the sight of that spectacle is truly grand, so will its effect in clearing and purifying our political atmosphere be most beneficent and lasting. We have, however, passed only through the first act of this great drama of popular revolution; we have indeed leveled the upas tree of corruption, whose luxuriating branches were spreading over all departments of our Municipal Government, poisoning public life and morality, and have for the present at least paralyzed its power for further mischief. Yet the graver task remains still of uprooting the roots, the rank and deep-seated roots of the pestiferous tree, and of radically exterminating the source of our municipal evils. It is not sufficient to improve the present state of things by putting good and honest men into the places of bad and dishonest; the situation demands more than that; it imperatively demands an absolute change of system in our elections and in the administration of our municipal affairs. If we would reap the substantial fruits of this gloriously-inaugurated movement, the solemn duty is imposed upon us to be diligent and watchful, to persevere in the work of reform, and to carry it into our primary elections, to organize in every Ward and district, and to compel everywhere the best men to aid in this effort and to discharge their obligations as citizens. We must take politics out of the arena of trained professional politicians, and make the active, zealous participation in the affairs of City and State a duty of honor and a patriotic distinction.

The German-American Association of the Nineteenth Ward, which has taken a leading and successful part in the last campaign, and which comprises the best citizens of both political parties, is for one determined to pursue the reform movement to its very last ends, and to complete an organization that will rally around it all the good, honest and intelligent elements of the Ward, and render a perversion of the expression of popular will utterly impossible in the future.

The same patriotic fervor animates too the American associations, with the Council of Political Reform at their head; they worked shoulder to shoulder with us during the late contest—a band of brothers in the best sense of the word—and as union gave us strength and victory now, so will it inspire our future efforts for good government. Surely the most hopeful and auspicious sign of the times is the cordial, sympathetic union of the German and American elements for the loftiest objects devolving upon citizens of a Republic—a union that has borne splendid fruits even in its very inception, and that promises to be the harbinger of a new era in our political life. An *entente cordiale*, an offensive and defensive alliance between the Anglo-Saxon and German elements of our population, which seems to me perfectly natural and certainly dictated by the existing state of things, means nothing less than the maintenance of good, honest government and the preservation of our municipal liberties. For, as branches of the same Germanic family, they are not only kindred in blood and lineage, but also kindred in their love of liberty, truth and honesty, in their earnestness, intelligence and patriotism.

If I feel proud of any single act of my life, it is my humble endeavor to aid in the consummation of this most desirable and beneficent union; for years past have I striven for it in public and in private, by speech and by pen; during all my political life, this one ideal aspiration has constantly guided me, and now that this beginning is to be realized, I welcome the glorious deed with the profoundest joy and gratitude. Both nationalities will reap benefit from their closer association; the Americans will give us useful lessons in practical statesmanship, while the German mind will impart some of its native idealism to American politics. The TIMES, leading and foremost in this grand reform movement, took an early opportunity of exerting its great influence also in that direction, and it has the proud satisfaction of seeing all its efforts crowned with reward. All praise and honor to the noble paper that fought fearlessly every kind of fraud and corruption, that led the van in the battle for right and honesty, that discarded narrow party politics for the sake of a thorough reform, that acted the part of a public guide and teacher, leading yet responding to the popular will, that read intuitively the mind and conscience of the people and translated their sentiments into soul-stirring language, that deviated at no time from its chosen path of duty, courting neither favor nor fearing persecution, and that was, beyond all question, the ablest as well as most effective agent in the regeneration of our Municipal Government. Blessed the community that can pride itself on such organs of public opinion. Right, justice and liberty are safe under their guidance. A free, enlightened and incorruptible Press is mightier than the throne, the rostrum, the pulpit and the Bench, and immeasurable is its power for good. The TIMES has proved that. These are no words of idle flattery, but the truthful and manly utterances of a grateful and patriotic heart.

ADOLPH KESSLER, M. D.

No. 224 EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871.

The Press and the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long desired to give distinct expression to my admiration of your able journal. At this time it is the duty of good citizens everywhere to wish you God speed!

In asserting and vindicating the freedom and integrity of the Press, you have accomplished more than the Press in any age or country ever did before. The results are not merely local. Liberty and good government are your debtors. No probable combination of citizens or politicians, without your intelligent vigilance, could hope for such complete success.

You have shown faith in the people, and the people have justified your confidence at a time when good men almost despaired of the Republic! You have imparted new life to honest effort everywhere, and exalted suffrage to its proper rank.

Your counsel and public spirit since the triumph have been no less wise and patriotic. *Macte virtute.* History records no similar example of wisdom, courage and patriotism, and while your laurels are yet green and your persistence in well-doing most needed, let me thank you with all my heart. S. S. BUCKLIN.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871.

Gas Without Light.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the great and glorious work, which you inaugurated and persisted in so nobly, while almost unsupported, is fairly accomplished, and our City, in part, at least, redeemed, will you not turn your attention to another much-needed reform, namely, that of the gas monopolies? So long as Tammany ruled our dim light was not to be wondered at, for "evil does love darkness rather than light." But now that the political horizon is clearing, do help us to get a little more light into our dwellings. The gas is simply execrable, and it is a crying shame that householders should be obliged to use and pay for it. We have been obliged to substitute the German lamp for it in our library, and think seriously of having the gas shut off entirely. If it were only possible for all consumers to unite in this movement, we might force the Company into doing better. Meanwhile, as the great and powerful advocate of reform, we call upon you to agitate this matter, for the present supply of gas from the Metropolitan Company is inadequate and wretched, only serving to "make darkness visible." MURRAY HILL.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871.

A New Insurance Job.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Certain life insurance companies of New-York propose to establish a "Central Bureau, through which they could exchange daily reports of rejected applications."

Mr. H. S. OLCOTT, late Secretary of the Insurance Convention, is proposed as the head of this novel arrangement. Looking at the avowed object, it is difficult to perceive what advantage the Bureau can be to the Companies, and hence it is fair to presume that in the end something of more importance is designed. Mr. OLCOTT, in his acceptance of the trust, hints at an expansion of duties, by no means to be desired by companies who mean to be independent, and free from entangling and expensive alliances.

It even appears that we can trace a nebulous "Ring" in this simple proposition, though the purpose is hid from view. One turns instinctively to the TIMES for light, or at least a hint that may disclose concealed motives, when the subject is one which has already been subjected to your fearless scrutiny. Some of your editorials describe certain dark transactions of OLCOTT, and connect him, (we believe,) with the infamous "Ring," that, but for your persistent courage, would still lord it over the Metropolis of the country. Your attention to this move now may prove of real service to business and society.

A READER.

Aid for Poor Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The severe season is at hand when many poor and houseless young girls will be begging alms or assistance from our citizens. In the office of the Children's Aid Society, (No. 19 East Fourth-street,) will be found tickets entitling any young girl needing aid, to a "bed and meal" at the Girls' Lodging House, No. 27 St. Mark's-place. These are distributed gratuitously, but they are designed only for young girls not women. If our friends will scatter these, much suffering or street begging may be prevented.

J. MACY, Assistant Secretary,
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871.

Street Bonfires—Put Them Out.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform the readers of your most valuable paper, whether there is any law against the building of fires in the streets. I do not allude to "election time," but to the nefarious and dangerous practice of boys at all times in kindling fires in the public thoroughfares, through which loads of cotton, hay, straw, and other goods equally dangerous, are continually passing. Is there a law against it, and what is any citizen's duty when he catches a boy in the act? Can he arrest the rascals?

REFORM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1871.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct a confusion of persons in your editorial notice, this morning, of the death of Mr. LORING, in Arizona. The deceased was Mr. A. P. LORING, of the Class of 186[illegible], and, I believe, was not connected with Mr. S. W. LORING, whose unhappy fate called forth your notice, and who was of the Class of 1870.

I am, Sir, &c., HARVARD, '68.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871.

The Chamber of Commerce on Subsidizing Steam-Ship Lines.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the report in regard to memorializing Congress to grant money for mail service on the Pacific Ocean was considered. Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE presided. Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES presented the report, in which the action recommended in the following resolution was deemed calculated to place the Chamber right on the record in its general desire to aid in the restoration of American commerce:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York hereby recommend the Government to pay a liberal compensation for carrying the mails to all suitable lines of American steamers sailing to foreign ports.

It was moved by Mr. A. A. LOW that the officers of the Chamber be empowered to petition Congress in accordance with the recommendation contained in the resolution.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ was opposed to the use of the expression "liberal compensation," which he said might be so construed as to call for subsidies. The question of subsidizing steam-ships, and of the condition of American maritime and shipping interests was advanced, a long discussion followed, in which Messrs. Low, Schultz, Opdyke, S. B. Ruggles, James Sinclair Tousey, Bierwith, and Capt. Snow took part. Toward the close of the debate Mr. LOW offered the following substitute for the Committee's resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Chamber of Commerce be instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress embodying the closing recommendations of the report just submitted, and to be in harmony therewith.

Mr. LOW's resolution was passed, but was brought up again for reconsideration, when Mr. SCHULTZ presented the following amendment:

That the compensation for mail service shall not exceed the amount of postage collected by the lines to which that compensation is paid.

After this had been read a motion to adjourn was immediately made, and was carried, leaving the entire subject still to be acted upon.

During the proceedings, Messrs. OPDYKE, RUGGLES and STRANAHAN were appointed a special committee to visit Albany today, to witness the experiment of canal navigation, by means of a submerged wire cable.

Department of Docks.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday.

Mr. WOOD offered a report from the Auditing Committee ordering the payment to JAMES BRAND of a balance of $3,748 38, due for Portland cement. The Board ordered the payment to the New-York Life Insurance Company of a bill, $2,750.

A communication from ANDREW H. GREEN, placing to the credit of the Department warrant No. 1,896, for $60,000, on account of bonds issued on the 26th of May last, was ordered on file. After disposing of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

THE DORIAN MURDER.

Inquest Held in the Case Yesterday—The Assassin Not Yet Found.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of DAVID DORIAN, who, it will be remembered, was stabbed at Jones' Wood during the Caledonian Festival, on the 7th of September last. The testimony, which was voluminous, only rehearsed the facts which were made public in the TIMES immediately after the tragedy. CAROLINE HEMLEIN testified that she had charge of her father's pie-stand at Jones' Wood on the night of the festival, when a boy about sixteen years of age took a piece of pie and refused to pay for it, and when she asked for the money made her an obscene answer. DORIAN, who was standing near, struck the boy, who struck him in return. Soon afterward the witness saw DORIAN bleeding, and heard him say he had been cut. She saw the boy run toward DORIAN, but did not see any knife in his hand. She afterward saw a boy in custody at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, who resembled the one she saw strike DORIAN, but she could not positively identify him; she was not certain she would be able to recognize the assailant if she should see him. Several other witnesses testified to the same facts in general, but one EDWARD SMITH said that he saw DORIAN lying on a table soon after he was stabbed, and near by were two boys, and upon his telling them of the occurrence one of them laughed and said, "It was me did that," at the same time taking a pen-knife from his pocket and adding, "Here is what I did it with." They then went and looked in where DORIAN lay, after which they walked away. Two days previously he had seen these same boys at St. Mary's picnic.

Capt. GUNNER testified that he saw DORIAN after the stabbing, and he told him he did not know the person who had cut him, but would be able to recognize him if he saw him again. Capt. GUNNER also stated that there are few picnics in Jones' Wood at which trouble of some kind does not occur. There was some additional evidence, showing that all efforts to discover the murderer had been fruitless, after which the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage from a stab-wound, received at the hands of some person unknown, at Jones' Wood, on the 7th of September. The following was added: The jury recommend that the proper authorities regulate the holding of picnics, in order to insure the better protection of the lives and property of the persons attending them. The jury also recommend that the Mayor of New-York offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the murderer.

Imprisoning Militiamen for Non-Payment of Fines.

The motion for the discharge of WILLIAM R. BUTLER from Ludlow-street Jail was again renewed before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The prisoner is a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, and is imprisoned for non-payment of $50 fines imposed by Court-martial for the nonfulfillment of duty. His discharge was moved on the ground that the commitment erroneously designated the prisoner as being a member of the Twenty-second Regiment; that it failed to show on its face that an order had been issued convening the Court-martial, and that the commitment bore on its face the 31st of October, and, for aught that appeared, the prisoner had served his whole twenty days in prison, that being the limit of the statute. It was contended in opposition to the motion that the error as to the number of the regiment was a mere clerical error, not affecting the merits of the action, and that the arrest actually took place on the 9th of this month. Judge BRADY took the papers, saying he would render a decision to-morrow.

A German Swindled—The Gold Watch Trick.

Wednesday last two men entered the shoe store of VALENTINE KISS, in Chatham-street, and appeared desirous of making some purchases. While they were thus engaged another man, who pretended to be unable to speak any language but German, entered and desired some one of the party to advance him $150 on two gold watches, as he urgently needed the money to enable him to pay the duties on silks worth $4,000, belonging to him which were detained in the Custom-house. The two strangers declined to deal with the man, but KISS finally agreed to accommodate him, and did so, giving him $41 in money and a check for $109. All the men immediately left the store, and KISS becoming suspicious, hastened to stop payment of the check, in which he was successful, but yesterday MANASSEH GOLDMAN, a dry-goods dealer, on the east side, presented the check, and he was at once arrested, and being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, was committed for examination.

Cattle Pens—Animals Standing Knee-deep in Mud for Days Without Shelter.

At the piers at the foot of Fortieth and Forty-eighth streets, yesterday, large numbers of hogs, sheep, calves and cattle were landed. A TIMES reporter stood a short time watching the mode of unshipping the animals, and inspected some of the pens in which they were confined. On the dock were some half dozen drovers with long, stout sticks with which they belabored the frightened creatures as they stampeded and rushed about. One brutal ruffian took up a refractory sheep and hurled the creature down the gangway over the others. The pens in which sheep and hogs are confined are under cover and clean, but the open yards in which the larger cattle are kept are knee-deep in mud and filth. The poor animals are confined in these pens or swamps for days together. If they should lie down they would, no doubt be suffocated. There was no food or water that our reporter could see in these places. Surely the Board of Health should enforce their proper care and compel the proprietors of these pens to keep them in better order.

Wm. M. Tweed's Demurrer.

In the case of the People of the State of New-York against WILLIAM M. TWEED, the defendant, by his attorney, WILLIAM BARTLETT, has demurred to the action upon the following grounds:

1. That it appears upon the face of the complaint that the plaintiffs have not legal capacity to sue in this action.
2. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.
3. That it appears upon the face of the complaint that there is a defect of parties defendant in the omission of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.
4. That it appears upon the face of the complaint that there is a defect of parties defendant in the omission of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.

The above demurrer was served on Mr. O'CONOR yesterday.

Reunion at the Stanton-street Baptist Church.

On Wednesday evening last the Young Men's Mission Society of the Stanton-street Baptist Church in this City, had their annual social reunion in the lecture-room of the church. Addresses were delivered by the Pastor, Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES, Mr. [illegible], President of the Society, and Messrs. JOHN McDONALD, FRANK W. RHODES, FREDERICK R. DAVIS, Mr. DAVENPORT, Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and many others. Previous to retiring to the refreshment-room, in the rear of the lecture-room, several gentlemen connected with the church and this society, gave an account of the good work performed by the society, and its widespread influence in our community. At the conclusion of the addresses and the singing of several hymns, all were invited into the back room to partake of refreshments. This "reunion" of the society was certainly one long to be remembered by all who participated, and each one felt when departing from the house that an enjoyable time had been had.

The Case of Jim Irving.

The promise of the speedy trial of Alderman JAMES IRVING, for assaulting a Deputy-Marshal, is creating a good deal of commotion among United States officials. The Government will produce three reliable witnesses in the case, and IRVING, it is said, will drive into Court backed by fifty witnesses.

Serious Charge Against a Street-Car Conductor.

JOHN MILLER, of No. 28 Liberty-street, who was run over Wednesday night in Chatham-street by car No. 190 of the Third-avenue line, died yesterday in Park Hospital. It was at first stated that he fell from car No. 109, and was run over by car No. 190. Yesterday, however, it was stated that he had been pushed from the car by the conductor of No. 109, and two witnesses have made a statement to Coroner SCHIRMER to that effect, and the case will be thoroughly investigated. JOHN FARRELL, driver of No. 190, has been arrested, and is yet detained, but the conductor of the other car has not yet been apprehended.

The Finance Department.

A number of Washington Market men called on Deputy Controller GREEN, yesterday, to request him to appoint MICHAEL J. FOLEY Clerk of Washington Market. Mr. GREEN said that, as no vacancy existed, he could not appoint Mr. FOLEY, nor any one else, to the position.

JOHN J. HOTALING, Ex-Councilman, and subsequently a clerk in the Finance Department under Controller BRENNAN, was yesterday appointed clerk in the Tax Receiver's office, in place of GEORGE W. REED.

Receipts of taxes are increasing again, and average $300,000 per day.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Six first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 175 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 16.10 by 45; HUGH MEEHAN, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, 17.6 by 56; JAS. G. and ROBT. B. LYND, owners.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 175 feet east of Fourth-avenue, three stories, 20 by 45; J. S. DALE, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, Nos. 30 and 32 West Fifty-second-street, four stories, 17 by 60; JOHN C. DONNELLY, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Forty-sixth-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, three stories, 20 by 55; ROBERT AULD, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 550 West Thirty-sixth-street, two stories, 25 by 27.6; C. D. PEASE, owner.

Four tenement-houses, south side of Twenty-sixth-street, 250 feet west of First-avenue, five stories, 25 by 65; J. W. BRITT, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 512 West Forty-fifth-street, (rear,) four stories, 25 by 40; D. KOMINE, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 453 West Thirty-third-street, four stories, 25 by 50; D. HORGAN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, west side of Second-avenue, 20 feet south of Seventy-ninth-street, four stories, 25½ by 65; MR. MULLER, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Fifty-third-street, 150 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 51.2; PATRICK CORCORAN, owner.

One second-class store, north side of Ninety-second-street, 25 feet west of Second-avenue, six stories, 18.6 by 40.6; GEO. EBERT, owner.

One factory, Nos. 438 and 440 East Eighth-street, two stories, 39 by 18; JOHN ROACH, owner.

One factory, No. 181 Eldridge-street, four stories, 27 by 37; W. JENNINGS, owner.

One factory, north side of Fifth-street, 150 feet east of Avenue B, two stories, 12 by 25; GEORGE KOCH, owner.

One factory, south side of Forty-third-street, 160 feet east of Third-avenue, three stories, 50 by 85; SMITH & SON, owners.

One stable, No. 130 Hester-street, one and a half stories, 24 by 25; T. RICH, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 20 by 35; JOHN FEILER, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	34	Tenement-houses	6
Brown-stone fronts	16	Stores and tenements	3
Brick fronts	17	Second-class store	1
Frame building	1	Factories	4
First-class dwellings	16	Stable	1
Second-class dwellings	3		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations to buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick dwelling, west side of Wooster-street, 12.2 feet south of Grand-street, four stories, 22½ by 44, extension on rear 22½ by 45½, 36 feet high, and to be remodeled for store purposes; NICHOLAS GRAHL, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 318 East Thirty-sixth-street, four stories, 18.10 by 52, new store front; THOMAS MONAGHAN, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 116 West Twenty-sixth-street, four stories, 21 by 40, extension 21 by 40, 40 feet high; Mrs. S. HERT, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 317 Eighth-avenue, three stories, 17.6 by 46, extension 17.6 by 16, 10 feet high; E. AYMAR, owner.

One brick and frame dwelling, No. 304 Third-avenue, three stories, 25 by 36, extension 25 by 12, 16 feet high; M. ROSENBLATT, owner.

One frame dwelling, east side of Ninth-avenue, 25 feet north of Sixty-second-street, two stories, 20 by 36, one story to be added; JULIA A. COULTER, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

UNSAFE WALLS.

Broadway, No. 490, (rear,) GOODWIN BROS., owners; West Forty-second-street, Nos. 637 to 641, CHARLES APPLEBY, owner; West Forty-second-street, No. 647, Mrs. ALLEN, owner; West Forty-second-street, Nos. 649 to 651, CHARLES APPLEBY, owner; Church-street, No. 108, JOSEPH NAYLOR, owner; East Forty-second-street, including north side, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, JACKSON & STEINMETZ, owners, and East Forty-second-street, including adjoining, 75 feet west of Second-avenue, JOHN MACKENZIE, owner.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Prince-street, No. 138, A. T. STEWART, owner; Grand-street, No. 76, Mrs. HARRIET BETTS, owner; Bleecker-street, No. 49, CLAUDE DUCREUX, agent; Wooster-street, No. 38, DAVID MURDOCK, owner; Greenwich-street, No. 428, MARY A. BERTAND, owner; Greenwich-street, No. 431, WM. B. CORNING, owner; East Forty-second-street, building 100 feet west of Second-avenue, JACKSON & STEINMETZ, owners, and same street, building adjoining, 75 feet west of Second-avenue, JOHN MACKENZIE, owner.

The Phelps Industrial School—A Touching Incident.

During the past year, a little boy about five years old, entered the Phelps Industrial School at No. [illegible] East Fifty-fifth-street. He was a beautiful looking child, with large gray eyes, brown hair, rosy cheeks and very full regular features. He attracted unusual attention. Visitors, as well as the teachers, admired him, and even the very roughest of his playmates were kind to him. The teacher taught him a piece to recite which caused great laughter on account of the bright, active and prompt manner he had in delivering it. A gentleman visited the school, when the lad was called upon to recite his piece. After he had finished, the gentleman placed his hand upon his shoulder and said: "Well done, my boy; here is five cents for you." The teacher noticed an unusual expression of joy in the child's face, but duty calling her attention in various directions, it soon passed from her mind for a while. The boy was regular in his attendance at school, but soon came a change in the child; day by day he grew paler and paler, and his step less elastic and buoyant. When he was asked if he was sick, his answer was always the same: "No, not sick, but tired." He was noticed daily to take his bread home; (he lived with his grandmother;) no questions were asked why he did so. Many very pale and sickly children are in these schools. Thus day after day and week after week passed, until one day he came in looking so thin and pale that the teacher asked him to go home and rest, that he might feel better to-morrow. Tears came to his eyes and said "I want to stay in school." The teacher, not knowing then that he was starving for his bread, allowed him to remain. At noon his grandmother came for him saying that he had not eaten a morsel of food that day, (not stating that she had none in the house.) He took his bread and left. He was soon attacked with hemmorrhage of the lungs, and in his weakened state could not throw it off.

He grew worse that night, and in a half dreaming state would call out, "Grandma! oh, grandma! what will you do for bread when I die?" During his illness, the teachers called, and learned from his grandmother that daily had the child divided his bread with her, and many a day this was all they had to eat. While the tears were flowing profusely she said: "I shall never forget the day that the gentleman gave him five cents for reciting his piece. He came in so delighted, (with his usual allowance of bread,) and said, 'Look here, grandma, here is so much bread, and here is five cents that a gentleman gave me for speaking my piece. Now we'll have all the bread we want to-day.' He then went out and bought some rolls with the money." When he was near his end, speaking aloud, he clasped his little hands, and whispered the Lord's Prayer, though to him the "Daily Bread" had not come, and departed whither no hunger or pain shall come. He was buried by the ladies of the school, who were deeply grieved that the sensitive pride of the child and the grandmother had kept them from disclosing their extreme want to them. In many of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, the meal at noon is often the only food the children have till evening.

The [illegible] Suit—A Conflict of Jurisdiction.

In this case, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge MCCUNN has now rendered his decision on the question of the transfer of the action from the State to the Federal Courts, holding that the case does not come within the terms of the Act of March 2, 1868, or the Amendatory Act of July 27, 1868. In his opinion, the Judge says: The plaintiff was arrested on the 14th of June, 1865. In my judgment, the rebellion was then at an end. The Confederate Government was then annihilated, its authority everywhere overthrown, its armies dispersed or surrendered, its resources and its territory all in the possession and dominion of the Union reasserted and established; insomuch that not a solitary soldier was in array against the United States, nor an inch of territory exempt from its supremacy. At this time and in this circumstance, when the authority of the Union was everywhere and by everyone acknowledged, it would be an abuse of terms and a contradiction of a flagrant fact, to say that the rebellion was in existence. It may be that martial law was still prevalent, but the rebellion was no more. The rebellion was a fact, neither to be created nor destroyed by a proclamation. And when it ceased *de facto* to exist, a proclamation could not continue its existence. Does the rebellion now exist? And yet on the 14th of June, 1865, every species of resistance to the Union was as effectually at an end as at this moment. The acts, then, of the defendant, on which this suit is founded, not having occurred during the rebellion, the action is not within the provisions of the laws of 1863 and 1866, and the motion to remove it into the Federal Court must be denied.

Contest Between Husband and Wife for the Custody of their Child.

JANE ANDERSON sued out a writ of habeas corpus to obtain the possession of her child, a little girl of five years, now in the custody of her father, ROBERT ANDERSON. It appeared that father and mother were living in a state of voluntary separation, the wife charging infidelity and cruelty against the husband, and the husband charging an ungovernable temper and groundless jealousy against the wife. Judge BRADY said he had heard sufficient argument, and calling the little girl, questioned her as to her preference to remain with her father or go to her mother. What she wished, she said, was, that her mother would return to her father. This, Judge BRADY said, clearly indicated that the father had not sought to prejudice the child's mind against her mother, as was claimed. The child was left in the temporary custody of the father, the Judge saying he would render a decision today.

Aid for the West.

We sent yesterday, per Adams Express Company, in currency, to CHAS. KELLOGG, Treasurer Fire Relief Fund, Detroit, Mich., $478 25; and to R. B. MASON, Mayor of Chicago, $35, these amounts being the balances in our hands for the Western Fire Relief Funds.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 17: 283, 286, 287, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
133—McConnell vs. Pyne.	154—Same vs. Same.
138—Barnard vs. Campbell.	155—Roberts vs. Bordell.
140—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer.	157—Hood vs. Newland.
141—White vs. McLean.	158—Hidden vs. Waldo, Jr.
142—Mullins vs. Price.	159—Holdredge vs. Webb.
144—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Nat. B'k of North America.	160—Moody vs. Osgood.
145—Tubbs vs. Lynch.	161—Townsend vs. Shepard.
146—Gardiner vs. Harsh.	162—Sury vs. Orange and Alexander Railroad Co.
147—Kirtland vs. Schenck.	163—Faron vs. Howard.
148—Michel vs. Stetsen, Jr.	164—Delmold vs. Central Coal Mining and M'f'g Co.
150—Bacon vs. Gillman.	165—Leggett vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
151—Holloway vs. Stephens.	
152—Fambols vs. Ross.	
153—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
731½—Hubbard vs. Hallday.	1867—Freeman vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
1221—Cushing vs. Bradford.	2049—Long vs. Thompson.
	2051—Hanover National Bank vs. Richard.
1382—Fisher vs. Dicey.	
1535—Loder vs. Harris.	1939—Seymour vs. Clark.
1780—Knox vs. Thompson.	2001—Miller vs. Leland.
1790—Andrews vs. Campbell.	2028—Smith vs. Donnelly.
	2063—Griffith vs. Rhoner.
1815—Hunter vs. Hook.	2073—Hanover National Bank of New-York City vs. Richards.
1877—Hollister vs. Clark.	
1911—Farman vs. Bacon.	
1945—Webster vs. Wild, Jr.	2099—Ocean National Bank vs. Caril.
1949—Peck vs. Sinclair.	
1967—Kinzler vs. Kraber.	2112—Lowenstein vs. McGowan.
1971—Freeman vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.	2157—Rinaud vs. Dorenus.
	2170—Jacobson vs. Cohen.
1971—Sloan vs. Williams.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
161—Chicago Mar. & F. Ins. Co. vs. Carver.	203—Same vs. Same.
	206—Melchers vs. Reed.
162—Meyers vs. Stebbins.	207—Meacham vs. Bogland.
166—Butterworth vs. Valkenning.	222—Durant vs. Davis et al.
	224—Wilder vs. Reed.
167—Same vs. Same.	225—Benard vs. McCahill.
178—Raleigh vs. Stewart.	226—The People, &c., Kaine vs. Andrews.
183—In re Richardson.	
201—Marsh vs. Solomon.	227—Fisk, Jr., vs. Stokes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos. 1139, 1161, 1252, 1466, 1331, 287, 1258, 1467, 1375, 1464.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
782—Blumenthal vs. Collins.	1103—Burns vs. The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co.
805—Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.	
817—Geoghegan vs. Brennagan.	962—Carvallo vs. Buckley.
	972—Same vs. Same.
	65—McCauley vs. Gans.
	882—Pike vs. Gershym.
	814—Horn vs. Carmen, Jr.

Down Causes—February Term.

Nos.	Nos.
1112—Roger & Brother vs. Graham.	1115—Mechanics' National Bank vs. Tanner.
1113—Hayes vs. Ryan.	1116—Thompson vs. Gillinder.
1114—Allen vs. Muller.	1117—Dickinson & Wolf.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
946—Honigsberger vs. Second-avenue R. R. Company.	1102—Same vs. Same.
	1049—Bantell vs. Central R. R. Company of New-Jersey.
1045—Same vs. Same.	
1048—McEvoy vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	1054—Wilson vs. Olmstead.
	1100—Derreckson vs. McGuire.
1064—West vs. Curry.	
1100—Jackson vs. Raymond.	1082—Burke vs. Bonard.
	1064—Shaw vs. Theis.
1101—Crandall vs. Hawkins.	

Causes Marked Down.

Nos.	Nos.
1118—Young vs. Nelson.	1120—Horton vs. Equitable Life Ins. Co.
1119—McGarry vs. Quinn.	1121—Norton vs. Redington.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
147—Kennedy vs. Young.	140—Buckmaster vs. Consumers' Ice Co.
150—Richter vs. Sager.	
154—Lloyd vs. Kohner.	155—Runkle vs. Trapp.
162—Calvin vs. Bishe.	160—Steinle vs. Bell.
167—Bapp vs. Weidersum.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4489—Palmer vs. Candler.	4654—Jones vs. Snyder Manuf. Co.
——Reim vs. Rodman.	
[illegible]—Speckhart vs. Trabert.	

Part II.—No calendars.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7512—Ross vs. Copeutt.	3043—King vs. Whittaker.
[illegible]—Barnaby vs. Snyder.	3048—Allen vs. Cunningham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Jas. Gray; manslaughter.	7—The People vs. Frank Rove and Peter Victoria; larceny from the person.
2—The People vs. George Williams; forgery.	
3—The People vs. Thomas Farrell; burglary.	8—The People vs. Thos. Rowlin; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Herman Miller and Annie Ensley; grand larceny.	9—The People vs. Wm. Henry; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Theodore F. Lindsey, Geo. Mason and Henry Palmer; grand larceny.	10—The People vs. Chas. Monell; felonious assault and battery.
	11—The People vs. Joseph B. Lewis; receiving stolen goods.
6—The People vs. James Ritchie; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 16.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the application for the sale of real estate vs. Leila B. McKesson et al.; order granted for payment of taxes.

E. S. Tweedy, Receiver, &c., vs. Benjamin F. Clarke; motion denied.

Mary J. Cranter vs. William F. Cranter; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Worth vs. West et al.; motion granted.

Abbott vs. West; order granted.

Gillies et al. vs. Tate; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Eliza Crawford vs. Henry H. Waters, Receiver; receiver appointed.

Cozens Mark vs. Louis Heinholtz; order granted.

Barton vs. Thornton; motion granted.

James K. Hill vs. Charles Ferrers; see memoranda.

James Rodgers vs. Henry Dudley et al.; order granted.

Same vs. Same; order granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hunt et al. vs. Van Wagner et al.; Hoyle vs. Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad Company; Pogue vs. Balch et al.; orders settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 16.

By Judge Loew.

Kelly vs. Mack; motion granted upon payment of $10.

The Gallatin National Bank vs. Pfirman; motion granted. See memorandum for counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 230.—*Webb, Trustee, &c., vs. Sharp, Marshal & Co.*, error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case Snow, Coyle & Co., proprietors of the *National Intelligencer*, rented Polkinhorn's building on D-street, in Washington, and subsequently placed therein a double-cylinder Hoe printing press. Afterward, in December, 1867, they made a deed of trust conveying this press, with other material, to Webb in trust, to secure the sum of $6,000 to the First National Bank of Washington, money loaned, which sum was to be paid in weekly installments of $500, and Snow, Coyle & Co. were to remain in the possession and use of the press until default was made in the payment. In April, 1869, Polkinhorn attached the press for rent of premises, and final judgment was entered in his favor. The Marshal of the district levied on the press in satisfaction of this judgment, and subsequently it was replevied from him by Webb. The case was heard at General Term in the first instance, and the judgment was that the lien of the landlord for rent subordinated the lien of the deed of trust. It is here insisted that the construction of the act of Congress under which the landlord's attachment proceeding was had in error. The landlord is entitled to an attachment upon proper affidavit when the rent is due and unpaid, or, if not due, when "the defendant is about to remove or sell," &c. This provision is not good against an innocent purchaser without notice; otherwise, why the provision to prevent a sale? If the landlord's lien is not lost by sale to such a purchaser, why this provision to prevent sale? The lien is not good except in case of a sale with notice.

S. S. Henkle for plaintiff in error; W. F. Mothenaly for defendant.

No. 236.—*Cooley et al. vs. O'Connor.*—Error to the Circuit Court for South Carolina.—This was an action of trespass to try title to lands in Beaufort, sold for taxes under the "Direct Tax" act, the plaintiffs in error occupying as tenants of the United States. On the trial the Court held that the tax sale certificate, being signed by only two Commissioners, was void; and also that the advertisement was not such as required by law. These rulings are assigned as error, and it is contended, as to the first, that where a body or board of officers is constituted by law to perform a trust for the public, or to execute a power or perform a duty prescribed by law, it is not necessary that all shall concur in the act done, but that the act of the majority is the act of the body. The advertisement contained as particular a description of the several lots for sale as it was possible under the circumstances to give, and this satisfied the requirements of law as to notice.

B. H. Bristow and C. H. Neill for plaintiffs in error; M. P. O'Connor for defendant.

No. 241.—*Toof Phillips et al. vs. Martin, Assignee, &c.*—Appeal from the Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—This was a proceeding brought by Martin, as assignee in bankruptcy of a firm in Little Rock, to cancel certain conveyances made in fraud of the Bankrupt act. The allegations were held to be established in the Court below, and the decree was for the assignee. The case comes here on appeal from the rulings of the Court, and the questions are of fact. Cause submitted on printed briefs. O. H. Garland for appellant; W. J. Rose, for appellee.

No. 251.—*Black vs. Curran.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—This was an action of ejectment brought by Curran against Black to recover property in Springfield. Both parties derive title from Craddock; Curran, through a Sheriff's deed under sale made upon execution issued upon judgment against Craddock; Black, through deeds from Craddock and wife. The question presented was, whether the land was the homestead of Craddock, and, as such, exempt from sale under the Illinois homestead laws; and the judgment of the Court was that it was not. It is here insisted that the Court erred in this conclusion, and that the reverse is true, and the case is submitted on the printed proofs.

Shanks, Edwards & Brown, for plaintiff in error; J. Grimshaw, for defendant.

No. 261. *Van Slyke vs. State of Wisconsin*, and No. 262, *Bagnall vs. Same.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—In these cases the State imposed taxes on shares of certain national banks in which the plaintiffs were shareholders, and the same having been paid under protest, the plaintiffs appealed to the Courts. The Supreme Court of the State sustained the tax and the cases come here, where it is contended that under the National Banking act these shares cannot be taxed by the State of Wisconsin, because, by its own Banking act the State expressly exempts the shares of State banks from such taxation; and the National Banking act requires as a condition precedent in such taxation by the State, the interest or property of shareholders in State banks must be directly taxed. No tax is imposed upon the shares of State banks, and none can, therefore, be imposed by the State upon the shares of National banks. The question is the same as that presented in the case of Van Allen, (3 Wall 295.)

S. N. Pinney for plaintiff in error, Messrs. Barton & Suconer for defendant.

No. 263. *The Germania and other Insurance Companies vs. Boykin.*—Error to the Circuit Court for South Carolina.—Boykin recorded a judgment against the insurance companies, and the companies contend here that the charge of the Court below was not impartial and contained many errors. It appeared by the affidavit of Boykin when the case was on trial, that he had insured in consequence of threats made by a discharged laborer to burn his building. This affidavit was made when he was examined by the agent after the fire; and he then said he believed the fire was the work of an incendiary. Boykin thereupon put in a record of proceedings on a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, in which he was declared a lunatic at the making of the affidavit. The insurance companies then objected that if he was insane at the time of his examination, he had made no preliminary proof, as required by his policy, and the action could be maintained. The Court instructed the jury that, when the Companies refused to pay, the rendition of proof by Boykin, in the manner demanded by the terms of the contract, was made idle, and the plaintiff was forced into Court and there put to his proofs. It is maintained that this instruction was error, and that there was other error in the admission of evidence.

J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson for plaintiffs; W. W. Boyce for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 16.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

A RAISED CHECK—WHO IS LIABLE FOR THE LOSS?

The National Bank of Commerce of New-York vs. The National Mechanics' Banking Association.—On the 15th of February, 1871, Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., bankers of this City, gave a check for $56 75 on the Bank of Commerce, drawn to the order of A. J. Greenleaf. The check was duly certified by the bank, and subsequently raised to $15,506, after which it was deposited in the Mechanics' Banking Association, and the money received therefor. The check passed through the Clearing-house, was paid by plaintiff, and in due course reached Vermilye & Co., where the alteration was detected. The present suit is to recover the excess of the amount paid on the check over that for which it was originally drawn. The defense set up was that the Bank of Commerce was guilty of negligence in not detecting the forgery when the check was returned to them for payment.

Judge MCCUNN said that under the authority of the case of Duncan vs. Bertine, he would have to order a verdict for plaintiff. Verdict so ordered.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116	1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	95
52,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117½	10,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d	79
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	111	2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	102
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111	7,000 M. & S. P. 7s 8-10 C.	94
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111	50 Bank of Com.	114
80,000 do.	111	12 Fourth Nat. Bk.	100½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	111¼	100 Quick. Min. Co.	22½
9,000 do.	111	500 do. bc. call	22½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅜	300 do.	22½
4,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 R.	109⅞	300 do.	22
1,000 do.	109⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	110	300 West. Un. Tel. b.c.	68½
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	112⅝	100 do.	68
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
15,000 N. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	20¾	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	21	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	20	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	20	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	20	300 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	46⅞
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct.	28	100 Mariposa Min. Co.	1½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	97⅛	40 Adams Ex.	86⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is.	94	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92
8,000 do. bct. call	94	200 N. Y. C. & H. C. b.c.	87⅞
10,000 Va. 6s, Cons.	62	100 Erie	31⅛
10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. p.	104	100 Reading, bct. call	110⅛
5,000 Alt. & Susq. 2d	92	100 L. S. & M. S.	92
1,000 Mich. So. 2d	[illegible]	300 Clev. & Pitts. b. c.	124
1,000 M. So. S. F. bds.	101	100 do.	124
16,000 C. P. Gold bds.	102	100 Union Pac.	25⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	90	300 Chi. & N. W.	61
3,000 do.	90	100 do.	61
12,000 do. bct. call	90	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. s.	90
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bs.	78	100 Chi. & R. I.	102⅛
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. B.	90	200 Ros., H. & Erie	2
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st	94	300 H. & St. Jo.	86
7,000 Gt. W. 2d	85	400 do.	86
5,000 N. J. C. 1st new	103	1000 C., C. & Ind. C.	19
1,000 C. & N. W. Con.	92	100 do.	19½
10,000 Clev. & P. 4th	95	100 do.	19
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d	79	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	78
1,000 N. J. C. 2d	100	700 do.	78
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	92	100 C., C., C. & Ind.	85½
6,000 C. C. & In. C. 1st	87	100 P., F. W. & C. G. b. c.	95½

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅞	200 West. Union Tel.	68
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅛	1000 do. bct. call	67¾
5,000 do.	111	100 Quick. Mining Co.	21¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	111	100 do.	21
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	100 Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]
120,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	114¼	300 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	91
75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅜	200 Erie Railway	31
25,000 do.	114⅜	100 do. bct. call	31
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur'cy	112⅝	700 Reading Railroad	110½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	68	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	121
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65	300 L. S. & M. So. R. b. c.	92
15,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	30	40 L. S. & M. S. so. b. c.	79
10,000 Cen. P. R. G. Bs.	102	100 Union Pac. R. R.	25
2,000 do.	102½	100 Panama R. R.	[illegible]
10,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st M.	90	100 Chic. & N. W. R. R.	60
200 Canton Co.	70	100 do. bct. call	60
100 Maryland Coal Co.	22	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	125
100 do.	21	100 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	67
100 do. bct. call	21½	10 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G.	95
1000 Pac. M. S. S. Co. bc.	46⅞	10 Han. & St. Jos. R. R.	86

THURSDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

Money is in good supply today at 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. The Public Funds continue firm in price and moderate in supply. Exchange on London has further advanced to 109@109⅛ ℘ cent. The sales of Gold are ⅛ ℘ cent. cheaper than yesterday—say at 111@111⅛ ℘ cent. The bids for Gold at the Treasury; at noon, amounted to $5,508,000, of which $1,000,000 was awarded as follows:

SALES OF TREASURY GOLD, NOV. 16.

Putnam & Earle.		Lange, Boell & Arming.	
$10,000	111.01	$10,000	111.01
Jay Cooke & Co.		10,000	111.02
500,000	111.01	J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
Schafer Bros.		10,000	111.01
40,000	111.01	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
Humbert Bros.		25,000	111.01
5,000	111.01	5,000	111
G. D. Arthur & Co.		J. F. Underhill & Co.	
50,000	111.04	5,500	111.02
J. A. Zerega & Co.		15,500	111
200,000	111.03	Trevor & Colgate.	
Kidder, Peabody & Co.		4,000	111
100,000	111.05		
Total	$1,060,000		

On the Stock Exchange the sales of the Public Funds were, for the 5-20s of 1867, 114¼ ℘ cent.; of the Coupon Bonds of 1862, (excluding the Bonds called in for redemption,) 111¼ ℘ cent.; new '65s, 114¼ ℘ cent., and Currency 6 ℘ cents, 113⅛@113¼ ℘ cent. The 1867s were again scarce for delivery, but there was no attempt at a "corner." The Southern State Bonds were moderately steady. The latest sale of South Carolinas at 30 ℘ cent. The demand was again free for the Pacific First Mortgages; the Unions selling at 90¼@90½ ℘ cent., and the Centrals at 102 ℘ cent. Nearly all the old Western Mortgages were in demand and at full rates. The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares were not so strong as yesterday. There was a break in Pacific Mail early in the day, and at a later hour some of the *Bulls* in the Western Telegraph seemed to be realizing (after the price had touched 69 ℘ cent.) at 68½@68¼@68@67⅞ ℘ cent., but no signs appear of serious reaction in the Stock. Some considerable sales of Erie Stock were pressed, between the sessions of the Board, at 31@30⅞ ℘ cent. New-York Central, Reading and Lake, ¼@½ ℘ cent. below the best sales of Wednesday, and North-west Common ⅛@1 ℘ cent. lower. There was a demand for the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Stock at 19¼@19⅝ ℘ cent. Union Pacific, Rock Island, St. Paul Preferred and New-Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawanna were steady, and the fluctuations were light in Ohio and Mississippi. After the late Boards there was an improved tone in the business done in the Hall of the Exchange. The final quotations, as compared with Wednesday night, are as follows:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92¼	91⅞
N. Y. C. & Hud. Debt Ctfs	87⅞	87⅞
Reading	110⅛	110⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅜	101⅝
North-west Common	61⅛	60⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅛	89⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅛	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	77⅝
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅛	39⅞
Toledo and Wabash	68	61⅛
Western Telegraph	68⅜	67⅜
Erie	31⅛	30⅞
Union Pacific	25⅛	24⅞
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	86	85⅝
Lake Shore, Scrip	80⅛	79⅞

At the close of business the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6s cent. reg., '81	115⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114¼
6s cent. coup., '81	117⅝	5-20 reg., '67	114¼
5-20 reg., '62	111⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 registered	109⅞
5-20 reg., '65	111⅛	10-40 coupon	110
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s currency	112¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114¼		

The Southern State Bonds at the close of business, stood as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old	68	N. C. Special tax	15
Virginia 6s, old	59½	S. C. 6s	71
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	62	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	23	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	27½
N. C. 6s, old	36½	Missouri 6s	97½
N. C. Fdg. Act, '68	23	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	94

The following are the closing bids for the Miscellaneous Stocks:

Del. & Hud. Canal	120½	Quicksilver Min. Pf.	27½
Md. Coal Co.	21½	Mar. Min. Co.	1½
American Coal	45	Mar. Trustee Ctfs.	22
Spring Mont. Coal	65	Adams Express	86⅛
Canton Co., Balt.	70	W. F. Express	54¼
Con. Coal of Md.	40½	Am. M. U. Express	59
West. Un. Tel.	67⅜	United States Ex.	57½
Quicksilver Min. Co.	21½	Pacific Mail	46⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

Gold receipts	$547,715 04
Gold payments	297,882 03
Gold balance	84,680,588 32
Currency receipts	290,767 77
Currency payments	806,792 77
Currency balance	8,399,649 27
Customs	502,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	100½
City 6s, new	102½	103
Camden and Amboy	121	122
Pennsylvania Central	57⅞	58
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	59¾	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	45	*45
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	25
Northern Central	37½	*38
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	

*Ex-dividend.

There is some apprehension that the Georgia finances are thrown into confusion and the credit of the State in a certain degree compromised by the recent conduct and resignation of Gov. BULLOCK. He is charged with having misused the indorsed Bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Road, and with involving the Treasury for advances made to him or under his authority by the New-York Bankers of the State, Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., to the amount of $377,000 for the Western and Atlantic Road, and $1,200,000 supposed to be on the direct or indorsed Bonds of the State in the course of negotiation.

It is announced from St. Louis that the Cairo and Fulton Road of Arkansas has passed into the control of the Iron Mountain Company, and the same executive officers, Mr. ALLEN, of St. Louis, President, and Mr. MARQUAND, of New-York, Vice-President, have been elected, and the business offices of the two Roads consolidated.

The following is a list of the New-Jersey properties which pass into the control of the great Pennsylvania Railroad corporation, under the recent perpetual lease:

	Miles.
Camden and Amboy Railroad	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	[illegible]
New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company	[illegible]
New-Jersey Railroad	[illegible]
Salem Railroad	[illegible]
Millville and Glassboro Railroad	[illegible]
Cape May and Millville Railroad	[illegible]
Swedesboro Railroad	[illegible]
Belvidere Delaware Railroad	[illegible]
Flemington Railroad	[illegible]
Camden and Burlington Railroad	[illegible]
Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad	[illegible]
Mount Holly and Medford Railroad	[illegible]
Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad	[illegible]
Vincentown Branch Railroad	[illegible]
Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad	[illegible]
Squankum and Freehold Railroad	[illegible]
Rocky Hill Railroad	[illegible]
Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad	[illegible]
New-Brunswick and Millstone Railroad	[illegible]
Somerset and Mercer Railroad	[illegible]
Frankfort and Holmesburg Railroad	[illegible]
Connecting Railroad	[illegible]
Total miles	[illegible]

Delaware and Raritan Canal and feeder, 65 miles.
Jersey City Ferry Company.
Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company.
Delaware Bridge Company.

The recent advance of Interest to 6 ℘ cent. by the Bank of France was made, it appears, to check speculation on the Bourse which had reached a furor.

It is stated in the advices by the *Cuba* that the German Government is proceeding actively with the coinage and recoinage of Gold now locked up in the Exchequer of the Empire, and it is promised that $15,000,000 will soon be set free as the standard Gold Currency of the country for all the States and Free Cities now comprising the Empire. The whole amount of Gold, virtually locked up from the use of Commerce and the Money market, before the Legislature took charge of the subject of Coinage and the Gold Currency was recently stated at $90,000,000 or £15,000,000 Sterling.

On the opening of general dealings on the Stock Exchange this morning a weaker feeling was manifest on Pacific Mail, and this affected, to a partial extent, the Railroads and Western Telegraph. The recent movement in Pacific Mail seems to have culminated in the election of the new (Wall-street) Board of Managers yesterday. These enterprising gentlemen have won their prize, and if, against the competition of the Pacific Roads, they can cause water to run up hill, they will have achieved more than the old management, with all their experience in steam-boating, could hope for, after a pretty severe and ineffectual trial of two years. Mr. VANDERBILT abandoned steam-ships for railroads long before the Pacific Roads were brought into competition with the former, and his ten years' experience has more than satisfied him, and his large and wealthy following that he made the change not only with far-reaching shrewdness and immense profit, but not a day too soon.

A new and complete Directory of the Stock Exchange has been compiled and handsomely presented in pamphlet form by Mr. PETER J. FAY, the old and obliging Doorkeeper of the Exchange Board.

The Bank of England Directors this morning reduced their rate of discount from 5 ℘ cent. to 4 ℘ cent. per annum. For a fortnight previous Money was worth only 3@3½ ℘ cent. in the Open market, and the policy of the Bank in maintaining an arbitrary and nominal rate has been severely criticised. The Directors have not helped their case by coming down to 4 ℘ cent. in place of 3 ℘ cent. today. One of the excuses said to have been put forth for keeping the rate so long at 5 ℘ cent. was exceedingly false as well as flimsy, to wit, that the adjustment of the Anglo-American Syndicate on the First of December might either require the aid of the Bank or the withdrawal of Gold from the Bank.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 1st of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,104,642	Decrease	£12,640
Public deposits	4,599,668	Increase	604,616
Other deposits	22,294,030	Decrease	664,124
Government securities	15,001,022	Decrease	200,000
Other securities	19,051,249	Decrease	412,292
Notes unemployed	11,280,320	Increase	538,160

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,457,980, being an increase of £874,405; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,512,368, showing an increase of £857,097 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£22,512,368	£21,362,211
Reserve	12,054,363	12,580,731
Notes in circulation	25,457,980	24,202,490
Rate of discount	5 ℘ cent.	2½ ℘ cent.
Consols	93	93⅛
French Rentes	56f. 25c.	56f.

BANK OF FRANCE—NOV. 2.

	Francs. Oct. 26.	Francs. Nov. 2.
Capital of Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act of 1857	7,391,985	7,374,706
Reserve bank and branches	22,105,990	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	2,105,981,870	2,189,673,250
Circulation to order	14,245,607	12,918,866
Treasury creditor	201,747,920	156,888,205
Dealers' accounts	305,952,511	265,009,225
Dealers at branches	41,971,657	48,051,035
Dividends unpaid	1,825,584	1,712,966
Discounts	39,014,311	40,984,105
Rediscounts	9,917,593	9,917,593
Reserve for losses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	25,228,922	22,886,096
Total	3,087,962,700	3,086,614,276
	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in bank	627,748,006	625,140,890
Overdue bills	2,770,082	7,084,086
Commercial discounts	270,986,402	257,261,062
Discounts prolonged	26,588,372	7,149,440
Treasury bonds	1,193,223,500	1,193,223,500
Discounts at branches	305,456,121	287,214,788
Advances on bullion	32,068,800	32,277,300
Advances at branches	1,356,700	1,425,500
Advances French securities	19,257,000	19,368,500
Advances at branches	11,958,050	11,941,250
Advances on R. R. stock	30,568,700	30,205,100
Advances at branches	22,576,100	22,341,900
Advances to Foncier	1,442,300	1,448,400
Advances at branches	976,450	962,050
State debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	71,535,187	71,535,187
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	3,762,459	3,762,459
Management of expenses	3,665,208	3,759,964
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	210,000,000
Sundries	13,929,364	21,542,246
Total	3,087,962,700	3,086,614,276

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS.

Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

EXEMPT FROM U. S. TAX.

No SAFER investment on the market, or one YIELDING A LARGER INCOME.

Five-twenties and all marketable securities received in exchange at current rates.

A $1,000 5-20 bond will buy $1,140 NORTHERN PACIFICS, upon which a steady gold interest of 7 3-10 is secured to the holder.

We recommend these bonds with the utmost confidence to capitalists, investors, savings' banks, and the public generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now selling the last of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO FIFTEEN MILLION GOLD LOAN, secured by mortgage on the whole railroad property. These bonds combine perfect safety with a fair income, and a prospective advantage in their future market value. Holders of Five-twenties or other Government securities, can exchange for these bonds, and realize a handsome increase in the amount of their invested principal and their annual income, without impairing the security of their investment. They are issued in $100, $500, $1,000, either coupon or registered; interest six per cent. gold, payable May and November. Price, for the present, 93 and accrued interest from Nov. 1. We recommend them to our friends and customers with the same confidence with which we have always recommended the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS and the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

We continue to buy and sell CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and fully expect they will, in time, reach the price of Five-twenty Bonds. They are dealt in at all the principal money centres of the world. The Company have none left, and can issue no more on their main line, as the amount was fixed by act of Congress at $25,885,000. The property pledged to secure the bondholders is worth fully one hundred million dollars; the net receipts of the road for the year will be nearly three times the interest payments thereon.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

Deposit account of banks, bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent. interest. Checks payable on presentation, without notice, the same as at a national bank.

HARVEY FISK, FISK & HATCH.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $12,500 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupon or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Hides, No.	1,227
Broom-corn, bales	175	Hides, bales	2
Cotton, bales	3,353	Leather, sides	11,345
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	15	Mustard-seed, sacks	968
Copper, bbls.	19	Spts. Turp., bbls.	36
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	75	Tar, bbls.	60
Eggs, bbls.	558	Rosin, bbls.	823
Flour, bbls.	19,706	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,834
Wheat, bushels	105,489	Beef, pkgs.	4,115
Corn, bushels	88,218	Cut-meats, pkgs.	948
Oats, bushels	29,100	Lard, pkgs.	750
Rye, bushels	15,680	Stearine, pkgs.	15
Malt, bushels	1,500	Butter, pkgs.	2,315
Barley, bushels	6,356	Cheese, pkgs.	4,302
Grass-seed, bushels	3,324	Tallow, pkgs.	368
Beans, bags	132	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Corn-meal, bbls.	550	Starch, boxes	1,619
Corn-meal, bags	180	Tea, ½ chests	296
Oat-meal, bbls.	150	Tobacco, hhds.	4
Hemp, bales	18	Whisky, bbls.	932
Hops, bales	95	Wool, bales	31

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Stella Gazzolo*, for Queenstown—25,300 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *William Miller*, for Antwerp—81 boxes Bacon, 1,160 bags Coffee, 800 tcs. Lard, 300 bbls. Lard, 143 bales Cotton, 7,380 bushels Wheat, 500 bags Cloverseed, 7,789 bushels Rye, 948 lbs. Beeswax.

By the brig *Artistic*, for Salonica—4,055 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Washington*, for Hamburg—2,375 tcs. Lard, 1,047 bbls. Rosin, 97 bbls. Apples, 6 boxes Veneers.

By the bark *Eliza Barss*, for Bermuda—50 sacks Salt, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 225 bales Hay, 50 Oxen.

By the steamer *City of Bristol*, for Liverpool—22,449 bushels Corn, 123 bales Leather, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 50 bbls. Tallow-oil, 370 boxes Cheese, 1,252 bales Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 2 bbls. Apples.

By the brig *Josephine*, for Genoa—1,381 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Dagmar*, for Rotterdam—2,020 cases Refined Petroleum, 15,238 bushels Wheat, 2,450 tcs. Lard, 54 pkgs. Tallow, 200 bbls. Flour, 20 cases Lobsters, 22 bbls. Silver Ore, 82 pkgs. Ivory Shavings, 2,000 Staves.

ASHES—Have been quiet and unchanged at $8@$8 50 for Pots.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been quiet, but values are unaltered. A sale of 3,600 bags was reported, but no further particulars. East and West India Coffees have been inactive. Within a few days sales have been made of 400 bales Mexican, 570 bags San Domingo, and 34 bags Savanilla, on private terms; 600 bags San Domingo have been shipped to Hamburg from first hands.

COTTON—There has been less doing; early prices were steady, but at the close a firmer feeling prevailed. Sales, 2,519 bales, including 521 bales to exporters, 1,046 bales to spinners, 91 bales to speculators, and 852 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the business has been fair and prices ⅛c. higher. Sales 16,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, December, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18¼c., 800 bales at 18 5-16c.; January, 400 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 1,400 bales at 18½c.; February, 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c.; March, 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 31-32c., 100 bales at 18 29-32c.; April, 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 19⅜c. And today, for November, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; December, 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 900 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 3,300 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 1,400 bales at 18½c., 1,200 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., December, 100 bales at 18 7-16c.; January, 300 bales at 18½c., together; January, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 400 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c.; February, 300 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 600 bales at 18¾c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 200 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 400 bales at 19c.; April, 300 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November, 18 3-16c.; December, 18.33c.; January, 18.62c.; February, 18¾c.; March, 18.99c.; April, 19.18c. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 14,355 bales, and thus far this week 74,057 bales, against 61,913 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 684,148 bales, against 775,377 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	16	16¼	16¼
Good Ordinary	17¼	17½	17¾	18
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	18¾
Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19½
Good Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛	20¼

The receipts at this port today were 3,353 bales, including 655 bales per rail, 71 bales from Baltimore, 88 bales from Galveston, 697 bales from Fernandina, 1,842 bales from Savannah.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been less active; early prices were a shade firmer, but closed in the buyers' favor. We learn of sales of 9,700 bbls. at $5 60@$5 85 for Superfine Western and State, $6 [illegible] for common to good extra Western and State, $6 55@$7 25 for good to choice do., [illegible] for common to choice White Wheat Western Extra, $6 80@$7 40 for common to good extra Ohio, and [illegible] for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing quiet. Southern Flour was without material change. The sales are 600 bbls. at $6 30@$7 60 for common to fair Extra and $7 65@$9 25 for good to choice do. Rye Flour has been quiet and unchanged. The sales are 250 bbls. at $4 50@$5 25. Corn-meal was quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat opened a shade firmer, and closed heavy with the advance in freight checking business. We learn of sales of 127,000 bushels at $1 [illegible] for No. 2 Spring, $1 56@$1 60 for No. 1 do., $1 60 for Red Southern, $1 67@$1 68 for Amber State, $1 60@$1 65 for Winter Red Western, $1 64@$1 65 for Amber Western, $1 68@$1 76 for White Western. Rye was more active and firmer. Sales, 21,000 bushels of Western at 89c.@90c. Barley was firmer and more active. Sales, 41,000 bushels at 90c.@95c. for Western, and $1 11@$1 18 for Canada West. Barley-malt was quiet and firm. Sales, 5,000 bushels of old Canada West at $1 10. Corn opened a shade firmer and closed heavy and lower. We learn of sales of 94,000 bushels at 75c.@80½c. for Western Mixed, in store and afloat, and at 78c. in store, and 78c. afloat, and 73½c. for New Western Mixed. Oats opened firmer and closed dull and heavy under a falling off in demand. Sales, 56,000 bushels at 52½c.@54½c. for Western and Ohio, closing with sellers of Western at 53½c.

HAY—Was quiet and without material change.

HOPS—Were quiet and in buyer's favor.

MOLASSES—There has been but little doing. Values are unchanged. We learn of sales of 300 hhds., 14 bbls. Porto Rico on private terms, and 150 bbls. old crop New-Orleans at $48 50.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand from home consumers, and prices are rather better; sales, 250 bbls. yard and dock, at 66c., closing at this price. Rosin—There has been a small inquiry for shipment, at firm prices; sales, 2,300 bbls. good strained and low No. 2, in yard, at $4 07½; the quotations are $4 75 for Strained up to $10 for Extra Pale. Tar has been quiet; a lot of 50 bbls. Washington brought $3 62½.

PETROLEUM—There has been an important break in prices; at the concessions there is a little more inquiry; Crude, in bulk, offered at 12½c.; Refined at 23c.@23½c. Sales embrace 1,000 bbls., buyer's option all the year, at 23½c. In Philadelphia the market closed at 21¾c.@21⅞c. Sales have been 3,500 bbls. for November at 21⅞c.; 500 bbls. at 22c., with a rumored, 1 or 2 bbls. at 21½c., 3,500 bbls. for first half December brought 22c., and 2,500 bbls. for last half December, 22c. Export from Philadelphia, for Cork and orders, bark Rachel, 54,937 gallons Refined, 201,694 58.

PROVISIONS—Pork was quiet and steady, speculators were rather indifferent and the trade purchased as they had occasion to use; the sales are 500 bbls. at $13@$13 20 for Mess, closing at $13@$13 25; $10 50 for Prime, and $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess; also, 1,000 bbls. of Mess for February at $14 25, and 1,000 bbls. for March at $14 50. Beef was quiet; the sales are 150 bbls. at $7@$11 for plain Mess, and $11@$14 for Extra do. Beef Hams have been quiet; sales 50 bbls. at $26@$28. Tierce Beef was inactive; sales 120 tcs. at $18@$20 for Prime Mess, and $19@$20 for India Mess. Cut Meats were dull at 8¼c.@11c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders. Middles were less active and heavy; sales, 1,000 boxes at 6⅞c. for Short Ribs; 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Long Clear, for December, January and February; and Bellies on private terms. Lard was dull and heavy; the sales are 540 tcs. at 9¼c.@9½c. for No. 1 to Prime steam, and 9⅝c.@10¼c. for Kettle-rendered; also, 500 tcs. for November at 9⅜c. Butter was quiet and steady at 12c.@32c. for Western, and 20c.@40c. for State. Cheese was dull at 11c.@14c., as extremes.

RICE—Has been firm though quiet at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Carolina, and 7c.@7¼c. for Rangoon.

SEED—Linseed is moderately active, with a sale of 2,500 bags from store at $2 14 gold. Clover quoted firm at 11¼c.@12¼c., with 500 bags sold.

SUGAR—The business in raw has been on a very moderate scale, but holders keep the offerings light, and ask former rates. Sales, 250 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 165 hhds. scant good refining Porto Rico and Cuba at 9¼c.; 1,450 boxes Centrifugal (No. 11¾) at 10¼c., and 100 boxes to the trade on private terms. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades at from 8¾c.@9¼c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9¼c.@10¾c., ℘ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9⅞c. ℘ lb.; Refined Sugar continues in moderate demand at 10¼c.@12¼c., as the extremes. We take the following from the circular of Messrs. C. AMANN & Co.:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1871	46,095	61,392	286,005	5,225
Receipts since Nov. 1	3,506	12,532	4,828	....
Total	49,601	74,924	290,833	5,225
Sales since Nov. 1	19,091	20,081	40,086	1,316
Stock Nov. 16, 1871	30,510	54,843	250,747	3,909
Stock Nov. 17, 1870	37,095	89,427	379,629	666
Stock Nov. 17, 1869	66,922	100,235	302,934	576
Stock Nov. 19, 1868	42,405	31,284	22,494	....

WHISKY—Was firmer and fairly active. Sales, 450 bbls. Western at 94c.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very fair inquiry from the Grain trade, and rates are higher. Outside of this, the movement has been moderate: To Liverpool, 22,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. per steam; 90,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d.; 8,000 bushels Barley at 8½d. ℘ 60 lbs.; 500 bags Clover-seed at 35s.; 175 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 30 hhds. Tallow at 27. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. To London, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. To Glasgow, per steam, 22,000 bushels Grain at 7d. for Corn, 7½d. for Wheat; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. To Antwerp, per steam, 15,000 bushels Rye at 9d. A Danish brig, hence to Ancona, with 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. A British bark hence to Alicante, with 7,000 cases Petroleum rumored at 30c., and balance of cargo, Staves, on private terms. An American schooner of 300 tons to Seville and back, with general cargo, on private terms. A German brig, hence to Bremen, with 2,400 bbls. Rosin, 4s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 21¼; No. 3 and No. 2 do., seller November, $1 21¼; seller December, $1 22¾; seller January, $1 24¼. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 43c.; rejected, 41½c.; seller November, 44c.@44¼c.; seller December, 43½c.@44¼c.; seller all the year, 43½c.@44¼c., closing at the inside price. RYE advanced; in fair demand; No. 2, 63½c.@64c. Strictly fresh. OATS in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 31¼c.@32c.; seller December, 31½c.@32c.; seller January, 33¼c. BARLEY active and higher; No. 2 Fall, 58½c.@60c.; No. 2 Spring, 58c.@61c.; Rejected Spring, 40c. PORK steady; $12 70@$12 75; seller December, $12 70@$12 75; seller January, $12 87½@$13; seller February, $13@$13 12½; seller March, $13 37½@$13 50. LARD firm and in fair demand; sales at 8⅝c.; seller December or all the year, 8⅝c.; seller January and February, 8⅞c.@9c.; seller March, 9c. BULK MEATS firm and in fair demand; Green Hams heavy at 6c.@7c.; Medium to Light, 7¼c.@7½c.; Shoulders, 3¾c.@4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.@6c. MEATS in salt ten or twelve days; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Short Rib Middles, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅝c.@6¾c. WHISKY steady; sales at 87c. LIVE HOGS in fair demand and firm; sales at $4@$4 25. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 11c.; Corn to do., 10c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 85,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—FLOUR active and higher; advanced 10c.@25c. for low and medium grades; Superfine Winter, $5 15@$5 50; Extra, $5 90@$6 20; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 85. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 42; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 46c. OATS active and higher; Mixed, on track, 34c.@34½c.; sacked, 33c.@38c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring Iowa, 60c.@62½c. RYE firm; No. 2, 70c.@72c. WHISKY easier; sales at 88c.@89½c. TOBACCO better; planters' Lugs, $7@$8; common to good Dark Leaf, $7 50@$11. HEMP nominal. BAGGING quiet and steady; sales at 17½c.@18½c. PORK—Jobbing and order lots, $13 75@$14. BACON dull; order lots Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; sides, 9c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7¼c. Green HAMS—Quiet; sales [illegible]; for December, 7c. LARD—Steam-rendered, new, sellers December, 8¾c. LIVE HOGS quiet and steady at $4@$4 25. CATTLE unchanged; sales at $2 50@$4. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55. CORN dull; sales, 6,000 bushels new Low Mixed at 68c., and 7 cars old at 70c. BARLEY active and firm; sales, 4,500 bushels [illegible] at $1 03; 19,500 bushels do. at $1 05; [illegible] bushels Bay Quinte at $1 10, and 20,000 bushels Canada on private terms. RYE nominally 82c. in bond. CORN-MEAL, $1 58 for Bolted, $1 40 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11¼c.; Corn and Rye, 10½c.; Barley, 9¼c.@9½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 53c. RECEIPTS by Lake, 100,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—30,500 bushels Wheat, 7,600 bushels Oats, 36,000 bushels Barley, 42,000 to 7,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The market for WHEAT is very weak; sales, 1,300 bushels No. 1 Treadwell, in store, at $1 63; 3,400 bushels Amber State, 36 bags No. 1 White State, and two cars No. 2 White State, on private terms. RYE nominal at 89c.@90c. CORN firmer, with an improving demand; sales, 1,800 bushels Western Mixed at 81c., at East Albany. BARLEY—The market is stronger; sales, two cars two-rowed State at 80c., for No. 1, and 88c. for No. 2; four cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 05; 2,800 bushels Inspected No. 1 six-rowed State to arrive, 96c.; 4,000 bushels Choice Mixed two and six-rowed State on private terms; seven cars No. 2 six-rowed State at 85½c.; one car No. 3 Chicago at 70c., and 4,400 bushels Canada West on private terms. OATS strong, but quiet, at 55c.@58c. for State and Western, with sales here and to arrive.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT scarce and firm, but quiet; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1 33. CORN dull and firm; sales 17,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 63c.; 6,000 bushels New Toledo at 64½c. OATS dull and held at 44c. for No. 2 Western; 14,000 bushels No. 1 Toledo at 45c. RYE neglected. BARLEY firm and nominally 86c. for No. 2 Western. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 10c. Seeds neglected. RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 115,000 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 122,000 bushels; Corn, 83,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Rye, 13,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS higher; Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 8c. to New-York.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 40@$1 43. CORN dull and drooping; new, 39c.@40c.; old, 50c. RYE quiet and unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged; small sales at $13 75@$14. LARD in fair demand at 9c.; kettle, steam, 8¾c.@9c. BULK MEATS dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 3¾c.@4c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c.@7c., packed twenty-five days in salt. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 7¼c.@9c. HOGS dull, and holders anxious to sell; sales at $4 25@$4 40; receipts, 10,000 head. Green MEATS dull and prices have declined; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Sides, 5¼c.@5¾c.; Hams, 7½c.@7¾c. WHISKY steady at 89c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; Extra White Michigan, $1 58; No. 1 do., $1 48; Amber Michigan, $1 45; No. 2 Red, $1 41. CORN dull and unchanged; High Mixed, 55c.; New, 54½c.; Low do., 55c.; New, 52½c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 1 at 38½c.; No. 2 at 37½c. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo held at 8c.; to Oswego, 16c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—TOBACCO—Sales, 57 hhds.; Lugs, $7@$8 25; Low to Medium Leaf, $8 25@$12. BAGGING unchanged and quiet. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Extra Family, $6. WHEAT quiet and firm at $1 30@$1 40. Other grains unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. PORK quiet at $13 50. BACON unchanged. BULK MEATS fairly active; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c., packed. Sugar-cured HAMS firm at 14¼c.@15c. Green MEATS quiet and nominal. LIVE HOGS firm at $4 40@$4 50. WHISKY firm at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 2, $1 20 cash; $1 22 seller December; No. 1, $1 24. OATS inactive; No. 2, 30c. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, 44c. RYE steady; No. 1, 60c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring steady at 56c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $12 75, seller January. LIVE HOGS weak; sales at $3 75@$4. FREIGHTS easier; Wheat to Buffalo, 15c.; to Oswego, 20c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 26,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 26,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—FLOUR steady at $6 25@$8 50. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 59c. OATS quiet and weak at 50c.@55c. PORK firm and scarce; sales at $15. BULK MEATS—Clear Rib, 7½c.@8c. LARD dull and drooping; sales at 10c.@10½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 43, $1 42 bid. CORN steady; New, 55c. OATS quiet at 40c. PETROLEUM—Refined steady; car-lots at 22c.@22½c.; trade lots at 22c.@23½c.; Crude quiet at $4 00@$4 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Spirits TURPENTINE—No transactions. ROSIN firm at $4 for Strained; $4 50 for No. 2; Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 90 for Hard, $3 40 for Yellow Dip, $5 40 for Virgin. TAR steady at $3 25.

GALVESTON, Nov. 16.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 920 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,779 bales; coastwise, 578 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 31,221 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 3,261 bales; gross, 4,200 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,246 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 86,255 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 58½; No. 1 White, $1 48½. OATS, 41c. CLOVER-SEED, $9 25.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—COTTON steady; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 2,000 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 26,386.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 16.—COTTON steady; in fair demand; Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 1,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced 1 ℘ cent., making it now 4 ℘ cent. It is generally thought that the weekly returns of the Bank of England will show an increase of about £800,000. The specie in the vaults of the Bank of England has increased £457,000 since the last report.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93½@93⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 94⅜; 10-40s, 90⅜.

1½ P. M.—Consols: for money, 93⅛, for the account, 93⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and account. American Securities closed: United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 91⅞; '65s, 93; '67s, 94⅜; 10-40s, 90⅜.

PARIS, Nov. 16—P. M.—French Rentes, 56f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16—A. M.—United States Bonds opened at 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market continues firm; the sales of the day are now estimated at 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, Nov. 16—5 P. M.—TALLOW closed 46s. 9d. CLOVER-SEED closed active and higher at 50s. for American Red.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA SONNAMBULA—Mlle. Lena Duval.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ELLEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRAND DUCHESS. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Almee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DOT—Mr. John E. Owens.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND OPERETTA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCE.

The New-York Times,
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—discomfiture—among workers against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been expanding the demoralizing influence of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than seventy years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep aloof of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and also to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. In occupying a perfectly independent position, and in free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unfailing energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political intelligence, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The DAILY TIMES, per month.....1
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. After 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., corner of Sixth-av., and Sub-av., and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 37th and 38th-sts., at same rates as are charged at office of Publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Two Letters.

We publish today two letters, among many others, which specially deserve the attention of the public. One is from Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, in relation to the certificate which virtually secured the Tammany Ring a renewed lease of power. It will be remembered that this certificate was accepted by the public, in November, 1870, as a proof that the financial affairs of the City were honestly administered. It did more than anything else to weaken our attacks upon the Ring at that period, and to secure the re-election of OAKEY HALL. Incidentally, it cost the citizens some millions of money. People thought that men like MOSES TAYLOR, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, E. D. BROWN, GEORGE K. SUTANS and EDWARD SCHELL—whose names were signed to the certificate—must necessarily be in a better position to judge of the state of the City finances than a newspaper. We had accused the Controller and his colleagues of misappropriating the public money. These gentlemen came out against us and said, *inter alia*, "We have come to the conclusion and certify that *the financial affairs of the City, under charge of the Controller, are administered in a correct and faithful manner.*" The Mayor produced this certificate at the Cooper Institute, Nov. 5, 1870—just before election—and we are sorry to say that we were adjudged to be in the wrong.

Subsequent events have reversed this decision, and proved that all we had alleged, and a good deal more, was true—that instead of the "financial affairs of the City" being honestly administered, they were a network of fraud and corruption. We very much understated the misappropriations which had taken place—but at that time people turned upon us and said, "What impudence it is in you to set your opinion against the opinion of these eminent citizens!" To this we ventured to reply that if the City accounts were in very truth in the condition reported by the "eminent citizens," it was odd that the Controller did not produce his annual and quarterly reports, as required by law. The reports of private citizens, however eminent, could not relieve Mr. CONNOLLY from the obligation to perform his imperative duty under the laws. But the Mayor vouched for the fidelity of the Controller—see his speech at the Cooper Institute—and declared we were "refuted." The majority of the public decided against us, and we had to "peg away" in a somewhat lonely manner for many months. The blessings of solitude were then all our own.

This brief narrative is requisite to explain our position in relation to Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. We had no kind of ill-feeling toward him—we simply did not see why "eminent citizens" should do the dirty work of the Tammany Ring, or why a public journal should not be just as free to discuss their conduct as it would be to discuss the conduct of poor and unknown men. There is nothing in wealth or "respectability" to place it above fair criticism. We distinctly remember the shock which our plain-speaking caused to many estimable persons, who thought that "millionaires" ought to be sacred from newspaper articles. But time, which sifts all things, has settled that question for us. We may now ask our fellow-citizens whether we or the "millionaires" were nearest the truth in November 1870.

Now as regards Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, we have only to say that he admits he fell into a mistake—and a man who is in error, and frankly admits it, always has a claim to forbearance, perhaps to respect. At any rate, we have done with Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. He reareds his error, and he makes an honest recantation of it. It is to the public he owes an apology, not to us—and he has made it. In that way he will regain the esteem of those who deplored his conduct last November. His colleagues seem still to be perfectly well satisfied with the course they took. We think they are open to very grave censure. Whether JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, E. D. BROWN, GEORGE K. SUTANS, and EDWARD SCHELL, will or will not be proud of their course a year hence remains to be seen. Do not let them complain if we regard them as types of men who have no objection to betray their fellow-citizens, and then insist that they are worthy of praise. We can only tell them plainly that it will be our duty not to forget them.

The second letter to which we have referred, is from Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, and it relates to the Viaduct Railroad. Putting aside the serious manner in which he replies to a little mild banter, it amounts to this: He associated himself with TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, for the sake of carrying out an important public improvement. Upon this we have to say that no consideration whatever ought to have induced gentlemen like Mr. W. BUTLER DUNCAN to associate themselves with TWEED and his confederates. Had not these gentlemen given the social support of their names to notorious thieves, it would have been impossible for those thieves to have kept above water as long as they did. Many people were quite willing to assist in maintaining the infamous Tammany rule in order that they might accomplish some particular object on which they had set their hearts. Some were influenced by personal considerations, like ISAAC BELL, HILTON and others—some, again, had not moral courage enough to set their faces resolutely against the Tweed gang, and say, "We will have no parley or bargain with you, because it is impossible that such a rule as yours can ever be beneficial to the people, no matter how much you may promise." It is unnecessary for us to say that Mr. W. B. DUNCAN is incapable of being influenced by corrupt considerations—he is a man above suspicion in that way. But he was only too ready to worship the Tammany Dagon in the days when that idol was popular—he had not foresight enough to perceive that a rule based upon fraud could not last for ever. It is easy enough for everybody to forsake Tammany now that it is down; it was not so easy, Mr. DUNCAN, a year ago. But we are quite sure that Mr. DUNCAN's services in connection with a project for rapid transit between the two ends of the island may be very useful—and he is mistaken if he supposes that we wish to throw any discouragement on *that* project. We simply believe that TWEED, SWEENY and HALL entered into the enterprise to serve their own personal interests, and when Mr. DUNCAN supposed that he could neutralise their influence, he exhibited a degree of trust in Providence and good society combined which we have rarely seen exceeded. Men like Mr. DUNCAN can assist the people to a viaduct railroad, or any other road, but they ought never to be seen hand in glove with scamps like TWEED, SWEENY, and OAKEY HALL.

Steward et Meris.

The *Evening Post* says that Hon. HORACE GREELEY is to be at once appointed President of the Department of Public Parks. As Mr. GREELEY was never known to decline any nomination or appointment that was tendered him—not even that of bondsman of JEFF DAVIS—it may be taken for granted that he will accept this one. We hasten, therefore, to congratulate the new President of the Park Commission on his good luck. We always believed that virtue would be rewarded in the long run, and although Mr. GREELEY's "run" has been longer than most men's of the same wind and bottom, yet it is a satisfaction to know that he has reached the goal at last. Ever since Mr. GREELEY proclaimed to the world through his famous letter dissolving the "firm of SEWARD, WEED & GREELEY" that he had been an office-seeker all his life, and that, while he had helped to obtain places for myriads of other men, he had failed to get any for himself, the public has felt a sort of sympathy for him as a much-abused innocent. The Republican Party has several times tried to atone for the neglect of the senior members of the firm above mentioned by running Mr. GREELEY on its State or Congressional ticket; but, somehow or other, the people always failed to appreciate his claims to public office, and, with a pig-headed obstinacy, refused to vote for him.

At length, however, we have the assurance that merit is to be rewarded. What the firm of SEWARD, WEED & GREELEY neglected to do, and the Republican Party was unable to do, and the people would not do, is to be done at last by Mr. GREELEY's old enemy but present friend, A. OAKEY HALL. The editor of the *Tribune* is to have an office. Who shall say, hereafter, that it is not profitable to be a "Tammany Republican?" Tammany rewards its friends, and what more steadfast friend has it had during the last six months than the editor of the *Tribune*? Has he not done his utmost to hide its faults, to cover up its rascalities, to throw obstacles in the way of its enemies? What more grateful and graceful thing could Tammany do, in the hour of its dissolution, than to bestow its last honors, faded though they may be, upon the man who has befriended it in its hour of trial? And then, too, the place which it offers its benefactor is so befitting the man, and the man the place. HORACE GREELEY, as manager of the public parks and ornamental landscape gardener, is so consonant with the "eternal fitness of things," as to seem like a burst of inspiration on the part of our gifted Mayor. Coming, as it does, at this season of the year, we are afraid that the new appointee will not have the opportunity to display the full measure of his genius in the adornment of the parks; his ideas about "deep plowing" may not shine forth; and there is danger that, before another Spring, the Republican Legislature may have the ingratitude to so remodel the Park Commission as to deprive him of his newly-won honors. There is one consolation, however. He cannot be removed from his Presidency before the skating season commences, and as skating will be the chief pastime in the Central Park during the next few months, Mr. GREELEY will have a chance to exhibit himself in the new rôle of the "prince of skaters." We predict a gay season in the Central Park the coming Winter, and our theatrical managers will have to bestir themselves if they wish to keep lovers of amusement below Fifty-ninth-street. Mr. GREELEY on skates will be a sight worth seeing. The announcement that the "ball is up" (and GREELEY down) will have a significance this Winter that it never had before, and old and young, male and female, will all be alike eager to witness the sport. NAST will be there, of course, to sketch the scene for *Harper's Weekly*, and will find new and abundant material for his graphic pencil. We have no doubt that, during the Winter, there will be a grand skating match for the next Presidency, in which Mr. GREELEY will compete with a score or more of "disaffected Republicans" for that prize. On that occasion we shall expect to see TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL present to bet on their favorite, while REUBEN E. FENTON will doubtless act as umpire. Perhaps Mr. FENTON might be induced to dance a fandango on the ice with JAMES FISK or JAY GOULD. He cannot get many more tumbles than have fallen to his lot recently. Verily it was a brilliant thought in OAKEY HALL to appoint Mr. GREELEY to the head of the Park Commission. It is the first tangible sign we have seen of "the good time coming."

Vanderbilt's Latest Claims to Fame.

The Vanderbilt bronzes on the freight depot on Hudson-street, will shortly require some appropriate additions. The genius of DE GROOT, which has surrounded the Commodore with symbols of the triumphs of machinery over earth and sea, ought to be called upon to fill out the apotheosis of his hero with some illustrations of the fitness of locomotives for the rôle of cars of Juggernaut. That notable switch-locomotive dubbed, with grim humor, "Old Danger," would be available as the central figure of the new bas-relief, while around it might be appropriately represented the dismembered bodies of men, women, and children, lying amid chaotic piles of smashed furniture-wagons, and dying horses. Art and truth are, as Mr. RUSKIN tells us, convertible terms, and if there be not much of either in Capt. DE GROOT's celebrated bronzes, he has now a chance of redeeming them by a due infusion of both.

It was, perhaps, a pity that the Commodore was in so great a hurry for his apotheosis. If it be prudent to call no man happy till he is dead, it is surely equally fitting that one's achievements should not be perpetuated in everlasting bronze till the earthly chances for doing anything more are at an end. The little Staten Island ferry-boat may please the artistic mind as a picturesque introduction to a great career, but when it leads up to the explosion of the *Westfield*, and the cynical contempt for human life of another VANDERBILT, its suggestiveness is apt to be somewhat impaired. So also, of the progress from the cars of primitive construction and the dingy wooden depots to their representatives of today. The advance would be wonderful were it not one sided—would represent a public benefit if it exhibited the slightest concern for public convenience or public safety.

The new "Grand Central Depot" can only by a stretch of courtesy be called either central or grand. The starting point of a railroad cannot be described like a point on a map. It can only be central in virtue of being easy of access from all the districts whence its traffic comes. Car-lines ought to converge at it, and, if under the same control, ought to be run with a special view to the convenience of those desiring to reach it. The Fourth-avenue cars belong to the same corporation as the Grand Central Depot. Like it, they are the result of liberal concessions by the Legislature, and they are sustained by an exorbitantly high tax upon their passengers. In return for these, the public have got neither better service nor greater dispatch. It is quite an open question whether the trip of one of these cars from the City Hall to the Forty-second-street depot, should occupy forty-five minutes or an entire hour. As for the officials at the Car Depot on Thirty-second-street, they have either never heard that the trains no longer start from Twenty-sixth-street, or they resent the presumption of any other depot but their own claiming to be grand, and central. They seem to have a fixed idea that the entire Fourth avenue car system has its terminus just there, and that anybody going to Forty-second-street or anywhere higher up ought to be constantly reminded that he takes a new departure from that point. So that this fact may be fully impressed upon the public mind, a car-load of ill-starred passengers is occasionally pounced upon, "shunted" inside of the Thirty-second-street shed, and retained there for twenty or forty-five minutes, according to the caprices of some arbitrary or muddled official. That cars full of people should be allowed to congregate at this point, appears to be considered rather a joke than otherwise by the Commodore's subordinates. That they should be duly started again, appears to occur to them only after a considerable interval for reflection.

If a depot cannot be called "central," that is, practically, as far as Harlem from the City Hall, its title of grand will be equally disputed by anybody who looks at its Forty-fifth-street outlet. Letters from correspondents, elsewhere printed, fully bear out our strictures of yesterday morning upon the shameful carelessness which has identified the enormous traffic of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads with a weekly sacrifice of three or four lives. The greediest dragon of mediæval fable was not so hungry as this. The most corrupt oriental despotism would hardly dare to hold human life so cheap. Nor is it at this point only that the railroads conversing at Forty-fifth-street constitute a veritable death trap. The unfenced track, and the unprotected crossings, are daily sources of danger as high as Sixty-sixth-street. The portion which runs along the Harlem section of Fourth-avenue must also become the scene of many accidents. The one branch of the united roads between Mott Haven and Fordham should certainly be fenced, and be provided with gates and an attendant at every crossing. Again, on the new section of the Hudson River Road, between Kingsbridge and Spuyten Duyvil, the tracks appear to have been contrived with a view of crossing the public highway as often as possible, so as to present the utmost attainable danger to man and beast.

A reform of such disgraceful mismanagement must begin where our correspondent "Fair Play" indicates. A bridge over the track—mid-way between Forty-second and Forty-ninth streets—is an imperative necessity, and if not immediately constructed by Commodore VANDERBILT, must be prescribed by the Legislature. The rapid up-town growth of New-York will probably compel, ere long, the sinking of the entire track of these roads traversing Manhattan Island. For immediate dangers, however, we must have instant remedies, and the sooner the most obvious of these is put into practice the better.

The Next Legislature.

The people expect much of the next Legislature. Whether the expectation will be fully realized is something of which those who are best calculated to judge speak with some caution. There will be few—very few—notoriously unsound men of either party in it, and those who are in it will be opposed by a large body of honest members, with the consciousness that the people will sustain no equivocal action by whomsoever it may be inspired. Yet there are not in the list of members of the Legislature the names of many very able men. Much will depend, therefore, on the counsel and impulse given from the community outside. It will be the office of the Press, and of the Reform organizations, to see that what is done is well considered, and urged with tact and energy.

In the Senate, the most prominent name is that of Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, from this City. He is an able and experienced lawyer, a man of personal probity and force of character, and a mature student of public affairs. His friends look to him for valuable service in the cause of municipal reform, of a disinterested and sincere character, and they are not likely to be disappointed. Among the New-York Senators also is found the name of Dr. WEHRMANN, a representative of the most intelligent Germans, and of a type somewhat novel in our Legislatures. His influence, not only on questions relating to New-York City, but on those concerning the general administration of the State, will be watched with interest. Westchester sends Senator ROBERTSON, a thoroughly honorable man, very popular, and of more than ordinary ability. From the Twenty-fifth District, Cayuga and Wayne Counties, Hon. WM. B. WOODIN is returned. He has acquired an excellent reputation for candor, sound sense and integrity, and is a debater of uncommon effectiveness. The Reform Democrats will be represented in the Senate by Senators O'BRIEN and TIEMANN, men who have little in common but their independent position. Mr. O'BRIEN is pledged to earnest support of Reform measures. Mr. TIEMANN is familiar with the past and present of New-York. Whether he possesses the courage and originality to assist materially in providing wisely for its future will be soon decided. The two Senators who alone will be entitled to be heard on the regular Democratic side are Messrs. MURPHY, of Kings, and HARDENBURG, of Ulster. Both are veterans, experienced both in opposition and in majority, and are adroit debaters. Mr. HARDENBURG has force of character, but his bodily strength last session did not equal his mental energy. He will not be so hard worked next Winter, and we shall look to him for genuine service in the very important field of honest opposition.

In the Assembly, just one-fourth of the 128 members are re-elected, though a larger number have seen legislative service. Of these, on the Republican side, Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, and Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, are the most experienced and active political managers. Neither of them, however, possesses the unqualified respect of his associates, and neither can be regarded as the probable leader of the House. Mr. ALBERGER, of Erie, is a man of experience, and will have weight. Mr. TWOMBLY, of this City, is a man of fine mind, of great energy, and of unblemished reputation. Mr. STRAHAN, of Orange, counsel for FOLEY in the famous injunction case, is an accomplished lawyer, and possesses peculiar qualifications for legislative service. Col. R. C. HAWKINS, of this City, and Mr. PRINCE, of Queens, are also men of more than average capacity for public life.

On the Democratic side, in the Assembly, Mr. TILDEN will undoubtedly be the leader, and, as such, ought to be able to promote the cause of sound reformatory legislation in a very marked manner. His judgment in regard to municipal affairs is ripe, and his independence has been proven by the severest tests. His voice will be entitled to great weight. It is now asserted openly that he will not be annoyed or hampered by the presence and political association of either FIELDS, or FERAL, or IRVING, who do not care to go to Albany for $3 a day and no pickings.

The Industrious Flea.

Elsewhere today in this journal will be found an illustration of the persistent efforts of the Russian Minister to misrepresent the reasons and motives which constrained this Government to ask his recall. The public is there invited to believe that the Washington Cabinet made friendly efforts to rid itself of the representative of Russia, for no other cause than his resentment in "decided terms" of a refusal by "some of the diplomatic ladies in Washington to be intimate with his family." One's opinion of the real character of this man can be safely based on this effort or consent of his to bring his wife before the world, to shield himself from the just consequences of his own intrigues, falsehoods, and even worse things, in his official intercourse with this Government. At one time and place he sets up "his family" as the source of his difficulties; at another time and place, it is his resistance to the Perkins Claim: while all the while he knows the chief cause to be his publication of falsehoods in this country concerning his own instructions, and the political relations existing between Washington and St. Petersburg; his efforts to thwart negotiation between us and another nation; and his soliciting falsehoods to this Government in respect to his connection with those affairs.

The insolence of this foreigner in asking the people of the United States to believe that "the President and his Cabinet took up the gauntlet," in such serious manner, of social dislike (if any existed) between the "family" of Mr. CATACAZY and "some of the diplomatic ladies in Washington," is rather too much for even the most credulous. His assertion has not a particle of foundation in fact, as he well knows.

If he has made similar untrue representations to St. Petersburg, as we doubt not he has, the reaction against him in that capital will only be the more overwhelming, when all the facts are disclosed. For it cannot be that the Emperor will, for one instant, "tolerate" the conduct of his Minister when he comprehends its enormity. His Majesty addressed, not long ago, the President of the United States in these words:

PETERHOF, Aug. 17, 1866.

I have received from the hands of Mr. FOX the resolution of the Congress of the United States of America on the occasion of the providential grace of which I have been the object.

[illegible] mark of sympathy has moved me sensibly. It is not alone personal; it attests once more the sentiments that bind the American people to that of Russia.

The two peoples have no injuries to remember, but only good relations. Under all circumstances new proofs of mutual benevolence are added.

These cordial relations are as conducive to their reciprocal interests as to the good of civilization and humanity, and answer the designs of Divine Providence, whose will is peace and concord among all nations.

It gives me lively pleasure to see these ties constantly strengthened more and more. I have imparted my sentiments to Mr. FOX. I pray you to be my interpreter to Congress, and the American people whom it represents. Tell them how much I appreciate, and with me the whole of Russia, the testimonies of friendship they have given me, and how happy I will be to see the American nation grow in strength and prosperity by the union and constant practice *of the core virtues that distinguish it.*

Accept, at the same time, the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, your good friend, ALEXANDER.

Surely after the expression of such sentiments he will not permit a Minister who wantonly, or out of the beastting sin of vile intrigue, imperils this cordial good-will between two great nations, to go unpunished. It can but be that when the PRINCE who comes here as a worthy aspirant for our hospitality, shall discover, as he easily can, through the Admiral of the approaching fleet, or his confidential adviser who accompanies him from the Privy Council of the Empire, the true facts in the matter, he will instantly signify by telegraph to St. Petersburg that he desires to be dispensed from Mr. CATACAZY as his official *chaperon* in this country. And, more especially, since the Minister is precluded, by the conditions of his toleration here, from any words of conversation with the President, to whom the Prince proposes to hasten to offer his respectful salutations.

Victor Hugo.

The veteran author of *Notre Dame* is vigorously engaged in journalism again, and so ought to be happy. Paris once more rejoices in his diatribes, which appear daily in the *Reppel*. In the latest number at hand are two long articles, the rhetorical unction and soaring bombast of which may readily be guessed from their themes. One of these is the "Bonapartes," and the other the "International." It need hardly be added that exseration is the staple of one and glorification of the other. "France," M. HUGO informs us, "has lost two provinces, but she has retained the world. She is the phenomenon of Athens, the phenomenon of Rome, and that because she represents Art. To be the nation of the Ideal is to be the nation of Right. The people who admire the Beautiful are the people who admire Truth." Really, Lord LYTTON ought to invoke the protection of the International Copyright Act; and the wreath bestowed, as the supreme master of buncombe, on the statesman whose "bright hues in the setting sun," should be carried over sea to the Rue Scribe.

All evils, M. HUGO declares, come from monarchy. The "International" will cure that, and consequently the combined sovereigns of Europe are in league against it. Their present policy is one of untiring vilification. It is necessary that society should be frightened by the very name of the hated organization. Thus all malign events and popular misfortunes are imputed to it alone, and a kind of terrorism created like that attached to the name of NAPOLEON in the British Islands sixty years since. To this end, says the *Reppel*, "the matter is decided; the International has done everything. If Chicago, in America, burns, you seek the author? The International. If the Temple of Ephesus was consumed in ancient times, you do not know who was the criminal? The International. If many monuments built in the *Gaulois*, without, however, being an atom deteriorated, you do not see the incendiary? The International. The hail destroys the harvest? Still the International. M. BAZE, the irascible Questor at the Chambes, explodes? The pirate of the International. Who knows even whether that excitable body has not had an electric wire "terminating in the hand of Mlle. HUSSON?"

Paris loves equally to be amused and excited, and the International Society has, beyond doubt, some noble and desirable objects; but whether the good of either Paris or the Society are likely to be subserved by M. VICTOR HUGO is questionable. If fantastic rhetoric and feverish denunciation are conducive to such profit, the issue may be decided in the affirmative; but if logic and cool sense are most desirable, the decision must be very different. France has suffered from rhodomontade almost as much as from MOLTKE's bayonets, and it makes the hearts of those who wish her well, sink when they recognize the old familiar fustian, and see how little has been learned from the lessons of the past.

MINOR TOPICS.

Advices from Shanghai, of Oct. 13, contain the curt announcement, "The Corean expedition seems to have been given up." If this statement turns out to be correct, it is one which the country will not hear with much satisfaction. Having got into a vexatious squabble with a parcel of semi-barbarous Orientals, it was highly desirable that we should at least extricate ourselves from it with dignity. We have simply succeeded in making the Coreans our lasting enemies, and have allowed them to form a mistaken idea of our weakness. To obtain any sort of consideration in the East, a nation must have some intelligible policy. It must either abstain from the employment of force to protect its subjects, whatever be the outrages to which they have been subjected; or, if it is to employ powder and shot in the interests of commerce and civilization, it must see that the dose is strong enough to produce the desired effect of better behavior in the future. In Corea we have blundered between the two policies, and have retired without either glory or satisfaction.

The Austrian muddle continues. Bohemia is resolved that if she cannot have "home rule" and a federal status equal to Hungary, she will refuse to acknowledge that she is a constituent part of the Empire at all. The provisional Diet of Bohemia elects her representatives to the Imperial Reichsrath, a process which would find a tolerably close counterpart were our State Legislatures to elect the members of Congress. To overcome the refusal of this body to make the necessary elections, it is now proposed to invite the people to select their representatives to the General Legislative Assembly of the Empire, without the intervention of the Diet. In the present temper of the Czechs, it is extremely likely that the majority of the Deputies so elected would decline to sit.

United States District-Attorney TRACY's cogent and convincing arguments before Judge GILBERT, yesterday, touches the very root of the question—of how to deal with election frauds. In Brooklyn, as in New-York, we have, heretofore, been accustomed to see the burden of proof thrown upon the people who had been wronged. The County Canvassers have, like Mayor HALL, made much of the purely ministerial character of their functions, and have always held themselves absolved from the responsibility of ascertaining whether the papers presented to them were what they purported to be—the true returns of the elections. Of these false assumptions Mr. TRACY's argument very conclusively disposes. It brings out very clearly the right of the people to demand that the canvassers shall see that no fraud exists in the papers which constitute a man's title to an office, before declaring that he has a right to hold it. The majority of the Supervisors of Kings County have done their best to render the people's remedy against fraud both difficult and tedious. It is to be hoped that Judge GILBERT will find it possible so remind them that their duty to the people is superior to their duty to their party.

Today Judge BRADY will be asked to dissolve the scandalous injunction granted by "Judge" PRATT in relation to the already celebrated Mansfield papers. Such an injunction was never heard of before since law courts were invented, and, in the opinion of all honest lawyers, it cannot stand now. But as to that, Judge BRADY must decide. The Mansfield papers embrace revelations which, for the public interest, ought to be disclosed, and we trust that "Judge" PRATT will not be able any longer to delay their publication.

Mining disasters have lately been occurring in both hemispheres with appalling frequency. Whatever may have been the causes of recent English "accidents" at the mines, it is very obvious that the casualty at Hyde Park, Penn., cannot be classed under this category. It appears simply to have been the result of a long series of careless operations underground, which have placed the entire inhabitants of a considerable village very much at the mercy of certain wooden props, which prevent the ground on which their houses are built from caving in. There was, fortunately, no loss of life, but the occurrence brings with it a warning which the local authorities cannot, in the interests of public safety, disregard.

An article referring to Mr. DISRAELI lately published in the *Leisure Hour* almost reaches sublimity in the wild inaccuracy of its statements. The article was called "Mr. DISRAELI at Twenty-five," and set forth a great number of so-called facts which have been [illegible] by the Press. But an authoritative contradiction has just proceeded from Mr. DISRAELI, which ought to be regarded as conclusive. He denies the authorship of the famous "Key to Almack's," and the "Geographical and Historical Account of the Great World," and adds, that he never even heard of either book. Mr. DISRAELI further declares that he was never editor, as reputed, of the *New Chamber*, or "any other newspaper, journal, review or magazine, or anything else." Another letter has likewise appeared from Mr. DISRAELI's solicitors, stating that all the account of that statesman's early connection with the periodical Press in Mr. JAMES GRANT's lately published work, *The Newspaper Press*, is "entirely fictitious." It is further affirmed, besides the repetition of the editorial disclaimer, that Mr. DISRAELI never at any time required or received any remuneration for anything he has ever written for publication, except in the cases of those works that bear his name. Mr. GRANT's book is the most worthless and trashy work of the kind ever written.

The Celebrated "Whitewashing" Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish through the journal which has been so severe in its criticisms upon the certificate which I, with others, signed last Fall, to state the facts, and leave it to my fellow-men, whose good opinion I value, to pass such judgment as they think just. In October of last year, I was invited to meet with Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and Mr. J. J. ASTOR, at the Controller's office, to examine into the condition of the Sinking Fund. It was currently reported that the securities of that fund had been misapplied; that the books were irregularly kept, and that an inspection of them would reveal gross frauds in the management of the public debt. I was assured by those in whom I had a right to confide, that these reports were mere political slanders, calculated to injure the credit of the City.

We examined the securities of the Sinking Fund, and the same were exhibited to us, and the books were regular on their face and appeared to be correct. Not one of the fraudulent bills which you have made public was presented to us, nor had we the least suspicion that any such existed. It was a mistake to have signed a certificate so comprehensive in its terms, and the confidence which we had in the positive assurances of those in the office was entirely misplaced. But at that time we had no suspicion that the Controller was a cheat and a defaulter. The special subject to which our attention was directed was the Sinking Fund, and it was about that and the apparent regularity of the books which I intended to have expressed my opinion. I was surprised to find that we were misled even about the Sinking Fund, and the following letter from Mr. OSBORN, one of the Citizens' Committee, explains how we were led into that error:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

Marshall O. Roberts, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I return you with many thanks your memorandum in regard to the statements of City Debt of Oct. 1870.

I filled up the figures, the temporary debt, as they call them, from the real balance sheets of each September, and discovered that the total debt on 31st December, 1870, differed very slightly from that of the 5th October. Hence, it was obvious that an interest-bearing debt once created becomes established in a permanent form.

	Oct. 5, 1870.	Dec. 31, 1870.
Funded City debt	$46,321,240 00	$46,316,791 12
Funded County debt	21,647,913 01	21,647,913 01
Temporary City debt	22,000 00	22,000 00
City revenue bonds	3,877,000 00	3,877,000 00
County revenue bonds	4,310,000 00	4,310,000 00
do.	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	$96,183,993 01	$96,177,704 13

They gave you $6,274,597 88 of bonds and mortgages, as included in the sinking fund, making it $99,261,911 97, in lieu of $92,987,314 12. This is the only time these mortgages are included, and on the 31st December they (minus a few) were $10,118,284 66, which is independent of the mortgages.

The trap which you fell into probably saved us from error in the same way.

I am, very truly yours, W. H. OSBORN.

The certificate was kept back and used for political purposes quite against my wish, and it was also stated that I voted for JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, which was wholly false. I never voted for him in my life.

The certificate was used as a cover and a shield by those who were robbing the City, and it has given me deep regret that the paper which I signed could have been thus used. For one I take much blame upon myself for having so readily "fallen into the trap," as Mr. OSBORN calls it, and no one can treat the mistake with severer condemnation than I do, or more deeply regret its consequences. The foregoing paper, with the exception of Mr. OSBORN's letter, was prepared on the 30th of July last, but circumstances, of no interest to the public, prevented its publication.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871.

The Viaduct Railroad and Mr. William Butler Duncan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I have thus far resisted your efforts during the past Summer to provoke from me a reply to your insinuations regarding the Viaduct Railway Company, especially connecting my name therein with the names which have lately become disgracefully prominent; and nothing would now tempt me to address you, except that if I do not at once pronounce the statements in your issue of this date to be incorrect, the public might have a right to regard silence as giving consent thereto.

I have been for years interested in and occupied with the several schemes for providing rapid transit from one end of this island to the other—in which, however, I have had no personal interest to serve beyond that which I regard as the duty of every one interested in the future of this City, to which I have been willing to devote a good deal of time. I have never thought it possible to accomplish the fulfillment of any of these projects except with the hearty consent and good-will of the City authorities, and therefore, when the viaduct charter was submitted to me, after its passage by the Legislature, (having never seen it before,) I saw in it the elements of success.

I have believed, whatever principle may have governed some of the Directors in their other operations, that in this they intended to unitedly work for the accomplishment of this project in its integrity and with all possible economy, and that the direction controlling this organization contained a majority of those who would effectually prevent any other course being pursued.

Immediately after the formation of the Board, the statements of the public Press, calling attention to specific acts of certain members of the same, rendered it clear that until these charges were disposed of, no progress could be made. Shortly thereafter I left for Europe, and only returned in the latter part of September.

The meeting of yesterday was called somewhat at my instigation, not as you incorrectly state, for the purpose of publishing a "funeral sermon," nor for any premature notions that the concern "had realized the fondest hopes" of its projectors, but for the reorganization of the Company and the completion of the work; the latter depending, first and foremost, upon the former. Your statement of the remarks made by me is incorrect in every particular. The resolutions offered by me and passed unanimously, all looked to the securing of a reorganization which would command public confidence, which, I suppose to be the object of your comments, unless, indeed, that object be to destroy the possible chance of availing of this valuable charter for the construction of a rapid transit through this City. Respectfully yours,

W. BUTLER DUNCAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871.

RAILROAD ABUSES.

Official Investigation into the Grand Central Depot Nuisance.

Scenes and Incidents at the Crossings Yesterday.

Search for the Missing Dead—Only One Out of the Seven Said to be Killed Yet Found—The Coroners and the Police Utterly in the Dark.

The statement of Dr. Moreau Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, that seven persons had been killed, within the last twelve days, by railroad-trains on Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, caused Dr. Russell, Register of Records, yesterday to send the following letter:

Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, Nov. 16, 1871.
Honorable Board of Coroners:

Gentlemen: In a communication, yesterday, from the City Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health, it was stated that seven persons had been killed during the preceding twelve days by railroad-trains on the Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets. As only two such deaths have been reported to this Bureau within the past month, I would officially call your attention to the subject and respectfully ask that the facts be investigated in order that I may learn whether said persons have been buried without proper permits or whether false certificates have been returned to this Bureau. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES P. RUSSELL, M. D., Register,
per J. T. Nagle, M. D.

An examination was made in connection with the statement of the Police records, with the result of showing that only two accidents have been reported as occurring on any of the railroads entering the Grand Central Depot anywhere within the City limits since the 1st inst. One of these occurred on the 2d inst., when a furniture truck, driven by Peter Kissinger, was struck by a locomotive when crossing the track at Fifty-first-street; the truck and load were demolished and the horses killed, but no person was injured. The other case was at 10:30 A. M. of the 11th inst., and occurred at Fifty-ninth-street, outside the limits fixed by Dr. Morris, where John Ward, of Mount Vernon, a flagman on the road, was struck by a locomotive and received injuries from which he died at Bellevue Hospital. It will be seen that during the time named by Dr. Morris only one accident has occurred in Fourth-avenue from railroads, and that not between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth-streets, as far as the Police reports show. The casualties alleged by Dr. Morris to have occurred must, therefore, have been concealed from the Police as well as from the Coroners, and from the Register of Vital Statistics. It has as yet been impossible to learn from any source the names or any other details of the seven persons who have been "directly killed," except in the case of John Ward, already mentioned. The mystery of how burial permits were obtained in the other six cases appears to be impenetrable. It cannot be solved by the answer of the Coroners, which states that the only casualty which occurred on these railroads within the time named that has come to the knowledge of the Coroners is the case of John Ward, before mentioned. In this case an inquest was held yesterday, but a verdict was not rendered.

The Dangers that Centre Around the New Vanderbilt Depot—What the Officials Say—Minor Inconveniences.

The article in yesterday's Times, calling attention to the dangerous railroad-crossings from the Grand Central Depot entrance on Forty-fifth-street, along Fourth-avenue to Sixty-sixth-street, gave occasion for much remark to railroad employes and others, and food for reflection to those concerned. Scenes closely resembling those of the previous day were enacted before the eyes of the lookers on. Pedestrians made narrow escapes from being crushed to death by the wheels of the cars; passing horses and vehicles barely escaped collision with locomotives, and the same frightfully dangerous adventures were happening on every side. But little extra caution has been taken. The chains at the Forty-fifth-street crossing were unused, and there was no change except some appearance of increased watchfulness upon the part of the flagmen stationed at the crossing. The spectacle at these dangerous places, though startling in the daytime, has an additional element of the fearful at night. There is a large lamp elevated at a great height on the Forty-fifth-street front of the depot. The lamp, when lighted, is designed to illuminate the dark stretch of railroad tracks with the swift moving cars upon them in front of it. As yet it is not so arranged as to be lighted, and the only thing to show the people crossing the street on foot and in vehicles their danger is the straggling street lamps, with lights shining through dirty panes of glass, the blinding head-lights of locomotives darting hither and thither, or the uncertain light of swinging lanterns used for signals. These last swung in the hands of switchmen have a tendency to beckon one on to destruction, under the misconception that it is a warning to the person crossing to get off of one track on to another. There are not so many who cross the streets at nightfall as in the daytime. Still there are a great number, and the danger is greatly intensified by the darkness only partially and dimly lit up by such lights as have been described. One of the railroad men at a crossing remarked to the Times reporter that more people might cross in the day, but accidents were more likely to happen at night.

While standing at Forty-ninth-street, the reporter noticed that a number of people were delayed in crossing from fear of being run over, and most of those who crossed ran or walked as rapidly as they could from one side to the other. The majority of those who crossed were females, and they did so with great fear and trepidation. One young lady stood in the cold wind for the space of ten minutes, vainly endeavoring to cross, each time she attempted it being driven back in fright by some huge and snorting locomotive, with its big bull's-eye light appearing suddenly like an evil monster in the darkness. Two young ladies, who stood for some time waiting for a chance, when as they thought they might cross in safety, started off in a little run, and when they had got half way across the street a switch locomotive with empty cars moved rapidly toward them. In their terror they stopped short and stood upon the track, deprived of presence of mind, while the locomotive swiftly approached them. A switchman who observed them rushed to their rescue, and forced them out of the way just in the nick of time. The frightened young women did not stop running until they got a full half block from the scene of their adventure.

After this episode the reporter walked along the avenue toward the depot, threading his way among the network of iron rails, frequently stumbling over railroad ties and feeling a sense of personal risk, though on his guard against danger. While on the way he met a number of small boys wandering along.

At the depot the reporter called upon some of the officers of the Company and asked them if anything was to be done to meet the pressing and immediate want of greater security to human life at the crossings. The officials replied that everything was being done by them, as executive officers, to make the best use of the precautions with which they were provided, or had the power to bring into use. The posts and chains across Forty-fifth-street were pointed out, and it was said that they would be used in the future. It was also stated that the same plan would be adopted at each of the upper crossings as soon as it was possible to put up the safeguards. The idea of sinking the road was inquired about, but the officers had heard of no such intention upon the part of the railroad corporations. The feasibility of bridges at each crossing for vehicles and pedestrians was suggested, and the idea was regarded as extremely practicable, and as something that would probably have to be put in practice in the end. It was thought by one of the officers, who could not deny the existing dangers to the public, that some of the street crossings should be fenced in, and that certain points should be bridged for public convenience. He believed that negotiations were now on foot between the railroad corporations and the City authorities to secure some such privileges.

A tour of the building was made, showing the excellent appointments of the offices, and an admirable system of rules and regulations governing employes, time-tables, electric signals to prevent accidents to trains, and everything, down to the lighting of the gas, except proper precautions against the loss of life at street-crossings.

A number of citizens who were talked with upon the subject, said that they were glad to see that the Press had taken hold of this matter, and hoped that it would have the good effect to awaken general attention and co-operation, until the evil was abated. Attention was also called to certain abuses on the Fourth-avenue horse-cars, that gave great annoyance to the people obliged to travel on that railroad. Persons living up-town are forced sometimes to wait an unusual length of time for cars, and when they get them are carried to their destination with the slowness of a staid funeral cortége. It is complained that there are not enough cars placed on the line to accommodate the traffic; that of the number used, instead of running them at regular intervals, they are employed somewhat after the fashion of hackney coaches, to wait at the Grand Central Depot for passengers, or at the different starting places, until a full load is secured. An hour, these gentlemen say, is sometimes consumed in going from a point near Canal-street to the Forty-second-street Depot.

Cars go along at a little faster pace than a walk from Astor-place to the depot, and for this indifferent service, the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company has secured a charter with generous franchises, and charges more than any other. The Times reporter who was sent to investigate in relation to the crossings, got into a Fourth-avenue car at the Grand Central Depot at 3:50 P. M., and arrived at the City Hall at 4:30 P. M., making the distance in forty minutes. It could have been done easily in thirty. At the depot there were a half dozen cars waiting for the 4 o'clock train, and but few up-coming cars were met on the way down. On the whole stretch between the Bowery and Chambers-street, but one Fourth-avenue car was met. There are, it is said, about eighty cars run on this road during the day; cars to the Central Park making six trips each, and those to the depot and river eight trips. The cars are not run upon time between the hall and depot, or at least the car conductors have no orders to that effect. They are simply instructed to allow a certain distance between themselves and the car ahead of them, and are in readiness to wait at the depot or starting points for passengers from the steam railroads. The cars should be run regularly to give the accommodation which the public have a right to demand.

A Shameful Abuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's paper in relation to the Grand Central Depot will meet with the approval of the community at large. I wish to call your attention to the special annoyances to which the citizens living in the neighborhood are subjected, in hopes that the publicity which your paper will give to them may be the means of putting an end to the same. In the first place, the railroad company has taken complete and absolute possession of the entire space between Forty-second and Forty-ninth streets, Fourth and Madison avenues, have interlaced the entire blocks with tracks, so that it is not safe for man, woman or child to cross at any time, day or night. In addition to this there is a constant ringing of bells and blowing of whistles, which is kept up the entire day and night, without intermission, making the "night hideous" with the incessant noise, and disturbing the neighborhood from Fifth to Third avenues.

People living near the "infected district" are obliged to go to Forty-second-street in order to pass in perfect safety, or to take the risk of crossing at Forty-ninth-street, while any attempt to cross within these limits in a carriage, or on foot, would be at the risk of one's life.

Now, Sir, what right has this monopoly to fasten upon this space, and deprive the people living on either side the right of safe and uninterrupted transit?

If the demands of the "traveling community" are so great, let the railroad company build a bridge at Forty-sixth-street, so that carriages and foot-passengers may cross in safety. By building this bridge at Forty-sixth-street it would be midway between Forty-second and Forty-ninth streets, and the people living in the neighborhood could have one street where they could cross with safety, and the railroad company could use the space under the bridge for railroad purposes. The company at one time contemplated building a bridge, but have since abandoned the idea, when they found that they could ride "rough-shod" over the people, and could monopolize the streets without interference or hindrance.

By publishing this article it may arouse the people to the necessity of asserting their rights, and may force this railroad monopoly to recognize the fact that the community at large have some rights which even "railroad kings" are bound to respect.

FAIR PLAY.
New-York, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of this morning upon the dangers surrounding the Grand Central Depot does not at all exaggerate them. By the act under which the depot was erected, (laws 1869, chapter 819,) the Harlem Railroad Company was authorized to close portions of Fourth-avenue and of Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets, but no authority is anywhere contained in it for any obstruction of the streets north of the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street. Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, not at Fourth-avenue only, but for the entire distance from the easterly side of Fourth-avenue to Madison-avenue, are rendered impassable to vehicles by cars which are left standing on the tracks across those streets, completely barricading them. The passage of Forty-fifth-street, as you have shown, is accompanied by fearful danger; and so the traffic between the east and west sections of the City, between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets, is practically stopped. Chains or gates, unless a watchman were placed in charge of each, with nothing else to attend to, would impede travel too much, and that they are really no safeguards against accident is shown by a recent event in Jersey City. Sinking the level of the tracks, or carrying the cross streets over on bridges, seem to be the most feasible plans. Many who are seriously inconvenienced would undoubtedly like to do something to remedy the evil, and the present discussion of the matter in the newspapers may lead to united action on their part.

F. F. M., Jr.
New-York, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of today I find an appalling description of the dangers the public are daily and hourly exposed to by the trains and single locomotives passing in and out of the Union Depot, at Forty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, on the intricate net-work of railroad tracks covering the surrounding streets and avenues. Annexed thereto is a report of proceedings of the Board of Health relating to measures of protection against those dangers. In regard to the proposed remedial measures, I beg leave to state that they are either of indifferent value as means of protection, or hindrances alike to the street traffic and the railroad business, and that in my humble opinion "they manage these things better" in the great cities of the Continent of Europe. I am sure they do at Berlin, where railroad companies are obliged to buy and fence in a sufficient space of ground around their depots, entirely and effectually closing them to the general public, in which inclosure they do their ranging of trains, their loading and unloading, their bringing over trains from one track to another, &c., without being disturbed by any outside traffic, and at the same time without interfering with and endangering the lives and property of citizens.

Let the companies buy a few blocks near their depots and close them in; certainly they are rich enough not to mind the additional expense, and the citizens would not mind walking or driving a little out of their way for the sake of perfect safety.

The Legislature elect, which, we hope, will free us completely from municipal corruption, should be expected to be itself so free of that other form of corruption—bondage to great monopolies—that a bill could be passed by it securing the safety of the people from danger, even against the interest of rich monopolies.

CHARLES F. BORSSCHER.
New-York, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me through your valuable paper to add my testimony to the evidence now being given of the reckless manner the public are treated on the way leading along Fourth-avenue to the Central Depot? It is proved that seven persons have been killed in twelve days, and now I can add to the number of accidents the cases of two persons who to my knowledge have been maimed for life. The surgeon attending one of these persons tells me he has been obliged to make a detour of half a mile in order to make a visit to the east side of the Fourth-avenue. Frequently I see from my window trains stopping above the switch at Fifty-fifth-street, thus closing for a period of three to five minutes at least two streets, proving the surgeon's statement. At this point there are but two tracks. What must it be at Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, where there are upward of twenty? Is our City to be cut in two by a wealthy monopoly, or are we to be compelled to submit until some wealthy sufferers can bring these railroad companies to reason by touching their pockets (their only vulnerable point) by means of suits for damages? It remains with these companies to decide between two protections to be granted to the public—the proper one of sinking the track and by bridges keeping communication open between the two sides of the City, or the less perfect one of inclosing the road with fence and gates, and continuing to obstruct travel above Forty-second-street.

SUFFERER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are entitled to the thanks of the entire community residing on the east side of the City, for the manner in which you have called attention to abuses of the railroad companies who have for years monopolized the Fourth-avenue, and who act as if they owned the entire street. Not only showing disregard of human life, they have managed to lay their rails in such numbers, and so much elevated above the street, that it is dangerous for pedestrians and entirely impassable for vehicles. This they probably desire, for if the streets at the crossings were paved it would interfere with the working of switches. You will find that above Forty-fifth-street the cross streets are and have been impassable for months. The public know of but few of the accidents which occur, as pains are taken to keep quiet.

The local authorities seem to have been bought up in most cases, and I am glad such is not the case with the Board of Health.

At Forty-second-street they are careful to prevent stages and hacks from the street, but the horse-cars are allowed to block up the street on the arrival of each train. I trust you will continue to show up these abuses.

A. G. WHITE, No. 468 Lexington-avenue.
New-York, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Day.

It has been found impossible to produce "Mignon" this evening, as intended. In its stead, "La Sonnambula" will be sung for the first time this season, with Mlle. Duval and Signori Capoul and Buongiorno. Thomas' work will be ready for recital on Wednesday, "Faust" being on the bills for Monday, and "La Traviata," for to-morrow's matinée.... The first rehearsal, this season, of the Philharmonic Society, takes place today at the Academy of Music.... Signor Sarasate, the accomplished violinist, after taking part in the Moulton concerts in Boston, has returned to this City.... The Arion Vocal Society collected $2,350, to be divided among the sufferers in the far West; $500 have been sent to Chicago, $500 to Wisconsin and $500 to Michigan. The remainder of the amount received will be distributed among the destitute in the two States last named.

NOT YET ARRIVED.

The Grand Duke Not Here—Another Russian Frigate in the Bay.

The announcement in the morning journals of Wednesday that a strange vessel had been sighted off the Highlands with her masts in a crippled condition, and that she was supposed to be the Russian frigate bearing the long looked-for Grand Duke created quite a flutter at the head-quarters of the Reception Committee. It seemed certain from a later dispatch that the vessel was one of the visiting fleet, but which one was the question which the committeemen wanted answered. The desired tidings arrived yesterday morning in the following intelligence, addressed to Major Montgomery, Secretary of the Committee, which reached him at 11 o'clock:

New-York, Nov. 16—9½ A. M.—That Russian frigate is now coming in over the bar. The operator at Sandy Hook says he thinks that it is another escort, as the Russian Secretary has boarded her and has gone up. It was understood that the Secretary was to make a signal if the Duke was on board, but he has not done so. Consequently, he thinks it the other escort.

Very respectfully, CHAS. K. MYER.

Later still in the day came another dispatch confirming the report that it was not the Grand Duke's vessel which has arrived, the dispatch being as follows:

Sandy Hook reports as follows: The Grand Duke is not on board of this vessel. She parted with him on the 6th, in latitude 31, longitude 70. Very respectfully, CHAS. K. MYER.

Several members of the Committee went down to the Lower Bay, and found that the new arrival was the *Bogatire*, the consort of the *Svetlana*, on board of which latter vessel Alexis is serving.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Bogatire*:

Commander, Capt.-Lieut. Dimitre Sharoff; Lieutenants, Yakoff Geldebrand, (first officer,) Feodore Timirasoff, Vladimir Long, Nicolay Potemkin, Constantine Ostelitsky, Peter Chikofsky; Passed Midshipman, Peter Venokuroff; Paymaster, Alexander Von Glasenapp; Artillery Officer, Second Lieut. Nicolay Pokrooky; Master, Ensign Yakoff Golomet; Assistant Master, Constantine Takaroff; Chief Engineer, Second Lieut. Polikark Korsak; Assistant Engineers, Platon Ivanhoff and Ensign Vladimer Varsoloff; Chaplain, Platon; Midshipmen, Jarif Melotsky, Peter Timoffyeff, Gustav Schmidt, Alexander Rogertversky, Constantine Domojeroff, Ivganea von Buktershall, Nicolay Beklemishoff, Peter Ostellitsky; Third Assistant Masters, Polikrr Pavelloff, Ludwig Heierts, Victor Samuelenko; Second Assistant Engineers, Alexander Tronkanoff, Leopold Yarobsen, Shepan Kusmin; Surgeon, Otton Krocotsky.

The Russian corvette *Bogatire* is at anchor in the Lower Bay, having been out thirty-six days from Madeira. On the 6th inst., in latitude 31°, longitude 70°, she parted company with the frigate *Svetlana* and the Grand Duke. The *Bogatire* carries 8 guns, and is of 2,155 tons burthen and 360 horse-power.

Catacazy's Account of Himself—How the Russian Minister Blows His Own Horn.

Contributed to Every Saturday.

As the Grand Duke Alexis, during his stay in the United States, becomes virtually the guest of these diplomatic personages, a word or two concerning the Russian Minister and his wife may not be out of place in this connection. Mr. Catacazy is a Greek by birth, and about fifty years of age. He was formerly attached to the Russian Legation in Washington as Chief Secretary, and it was while occupying that position that he formed the acquaintance of the French lady who subsequently became his wife. When he was accredited to this country as Minister Plenipotentiary, some of the diplomatic ladies in Washington refused, for reasons that do not concern the public, to be intimate with the family of the Minister. Smarting under this alleged unkind treatment, as it is said, he expressed his opinions, both by spoken and written words, in such decided terms that the President and his Cabinet took up the gauntlet, and in June last a letter was addressed to the Russian Government requesting the recall of Mr. Catacazy. When that document reached St. Petersburg it was duly read, but not formally received, because of the absence in Germany of the Prime Minister, who was known to be a *warm personal friend* of the Minister to Washington. Months elapsed, and still Mr. Catacazy was not recalled, nor has he been down to the present hour. In view of the expected coming of the Prince, the American Government concluded, for the time being, to forget its difficulty with Mr. Catacazy, intending to insist upon his recall immediately after the honors to the Prince have been concluded, and he has returned to his native land. In the meantime, it is confidently asserted that Mr. Catacazy will resign his position as Minister to Washington immediately after the return of the Prince, and thereby render unnecessary any further action on the part of the American Government. Wherever the fault may lie, it is certainly unfortunate that a *private* difficulty should be the cause of endangering the harmony which has so long existed between the Russian and American Cabinets.

Correction.

The statement made in yesterday's Times that the Nathan mansion was being fitted up as a gambling house is not true, as we are assured by the family that the house has not been sold, nor is it for sale. We regret that the statement was made, though it was furnished on what was deemed good authority.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The Vote for Secretary of State by Counties Compared with the Vote of Last Year.

We have received the following reports of the official canvass for Secretary of State in thirty-six of the sixty counties in the State:

	1871. Scribner.	1871. Willers.	1870. Woodford.	1870. Hoffman.
Albany	12604	13759	11779	13349
Broome	4582	3440	5104	3898
Chatauqua	6415	3247	7770	4254
Chemung	3602	3918	3502	4092
Chenango	5557	3943	5456	4063
Clinton	2796	3653	3791	4420
Columbia	5269	5317	5415	5668
Cortland	3170	1657	3625	2212
Dutchess	7188	4726	8442	6712
Essex	2875	1743	3185	2414
Fulton & Ham.	3412	3514	3279	3250
Genesee	3984	2151	3701	2548
Herkimer	4806	3730	4971	4073
Livingston	4299	3489	4206	3286
Montgomery	3832	3563	3939	4215
Oneida	11590	9820	12149	10819
Ontario	4739	3536	5064	4217
Onondaga	9988	7154	11248	8638
Orange	7852	6090	7870	7490
Orleans	3477	2247	3607	2380
Oswego	7931	6731	8079	6026
Queens	4602	5213	4403	6605
Rensselaer	9645	9895	9680	11165
Rockland	1889	2164	1497	2180
St. Lawrence	8814	1876	10000	3518
Saratoga	6300	4192	6094	5188
Schenectady	2456	2242	2342	2444
Schuyler	2525	2000	2605	2118
Seneca	3269	2402	2616	3145
Suffolk	3830	2858	4224	4098
Sullivan	2805	3018	3063	3522
Tioga	3610	2696	3873	2125
Washington	5898	3637	5768	4249
Wayne	5891	3989	5442	4243
Westchester	10707	9856	9041	10981
Wyoming	3441	1961	3584	2400

LOCAL POLITICS.

Official Canvass.

The Board of Canvassers met at noon yesterday, Mr. Plunkett in the chair. The returns from the Sixth and Eighth Wards were canvassed. It is probable that the labors of the canvassers will be completed by the end of this week, and the official result declared on Monday. The following is the result of yesterday's canvass:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Tweed, 18,785; O'Donovan Rossa, 6,987; Miller, 1,385; Bangs, 258.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Second—Dunphy, 4,357; Lehako, 199; Rice, 410. *Third*—Hayes, 4,046; Willoughby, 1,466. *Fourth*—Blair, 4,060; McMahon, 2,203; Heckor, 359. *Sixth*—Campbell, 2,450; Wood, 1,415; Rapp, 352.

Fourteenth Ward German-American Political Reform Society.

The German citizens of the Fourteenth Ward, who did such good service during the recent elections, met last night, at No. 375 Broome-street, to form a permanent organization. The meeting organized as the German-American Reform Society of the Fourteenth Ward, with a membership of 150, of whom sixty are Republicans, and the balance Reform Democrats. Several speakers urged the necessity of continuing the good work by purifying Ward politics, and especially opposing Tammany candidates for office. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Bruno Stryer; Vice-Presidents, H. Kruger, Charles Lange; Secretaries, Frederick Gulliman, Henry Sales; Treasurer, H. Niemeyer. The Executive Committee consists of the above officers, with A. Borst, Frederick Guerke, and Peter B. Bitz. A committee, consisting of the President and H. Kruger, was appointed, to represent the organization in the Republican and Reform Committees.

Investigating the Election Frauds.

Throughout yesterday the Committee on Election Frauds were busy collecting evidence against repeaters in the Fourth Senatorial District. As witnesses presented themselves their statements were taken by United States Commissioner Davenport and their affidavits immediately drawn up. Watchers from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards were in attendance and testimony implicating some thirty or forty repeaters was taken. In all probability the Committee will take action against the election thieves this week. So perfect were the arrangements on election day that it is impossible that any of the repeaters will escape punishment, and unless they are sent off by their masters, as Ingersoll and Woodward were, they will reap the reward of their iniquity.

They are closely watched and it is almost impossible for them to leave the City. As soon as all the affidavits are prepared steps will be taken to secure the arrest of the repeaters and "false counters," and the punishment provided for by law will be meted out to them—that is if the District-Attorney is not too busy with other matters.

Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the church in West Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, Joel W. Mason in the chair. Several new members were proposed for admission, after which some amendments to the constitution of Republican associations, suggested by the Republican Central Committee, were submitted for discussion. An amendment declaring members of the Police and Fire Departments ineligible to membership in a Republican association was voted down by an overwhelming majority. Messrs. Leonard Haseltine, O'Brien, Jenkins, and Charles A. Flammer, Assemblyman elect, spoke strongly against the amendment.

An address on the importance of reform to the voters of the Seventeenth Assembly District was then read and adopted.

After some remarks by the President and Mr. David B. Mellish in favor of municipal reform, the meeting adjourned.

James Healy, the Reform Candidate, to His Electors.

I heartily thank my personal and political friends throughout the First Assembly District for their earnest and efficient support in the recent campaign, which resulted in the selection of myself as the representative of this district in the Assembly of the State. I shall always remember with gratitude the efforts of my friends and supporters, who manfully endeavored to protect the purity of the election against those in power, who, aided by ruffians, ballot-box stuffers and fraudulent counters, sought to thwart the will of the people. The determination of Justice Hogan, evinced before and on election day, to protect the most sacred right of the citizen, assured me that the guilty will not go unpunished, and that elections will hereafter be fairly and peacefully conducted. I pledge myself to a faithful discharge, to the best of my ability, of all the duties imposed upon me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES HEALY.
No. 10 Harrison-street, New-York City.

Tenth Assembly District Republican Association.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Regular Republican Association was held last evening at Concordia Hall, Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Sr., in the chair. Resolutions were passed calling for the ejection from office of all Tammanyites, whether Democrats or Tammany Republicans, and expressing gratitude to those who have helped in securing the victory of the 7th inst., especially to the New-York Times, and other newspapers.

A New City Charter Being Framed by the Committee of Seventy.

The Committee of Seventy is to change its head-quarters from No. 938 Broadway to No. 23 Fourth-avenue, opposite the Everett House. The Committee is giving exclusive attention now, according to the statements of members, to the framing of a new City charter, the perfection of a proper Election law for this City, and to other matters calculated to secure to the people the fruits of their victory at the polls on the 7th of November.

The assigned reasons for a change of head-quarters are bad ventilation and inadequate accommodations.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The official canvass of Tioga County gives Scribner 1,112 majority.

The vote in Illinois for Congressman-at-large is very small.

The official returns of the vote for Governor of New-Jersey foot up: Walsh, 76,392; Parker, 82,299; Democratic majority, 6,007.

A committee of citizens of St. Louis has prepared an address to the Republican National Executive Committee, praying that the next National Convention be held in their city.

Monroe County, official, gives majorities as follows: Scribner, 697; Hopkins, 814; Raines, 1,863; Barlow, 738; Taylor, 738; Barclay, 810; Kirkpatrick, 804.

Hon. D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times*, has purchased the *Bulletin*, of the same city and combined it with his paper. He has engaged W. S. Burke, Esq., and Col. Jo. W. Holden, (son of Ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, and formerly editor of the *North Carolina Standard*,) to assist him in the editorial department, and announces that his main purpose will be to give the news promptly and fully, politics being held of secondary importance.

Of the seventy-five members of the Tennessee House of Representatives, sixty-three were born in that State. Of the remainder Georgia and North Carolina furnish three each, Kentucky two, and Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, and Pennsylvania one each.

The Board of Canvassers reported the following majorities in Ulster County: State Ticket, Republican, 890; Hardenburgh, Senator, 326; Assembly—First District, Laughran, 128; Second District, Woolsey, 704; Third District, Whitaker, 276; Lawton, County Judge, 2,528; Carpenter, District-Attorney, 690; Cauldine, Surrogate, 180.

Ex-Attorney-General Stansbury, of Ohio, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, have been engaged to defend the South Carolina Kuklux, and a fund is being raised by contributions throughout the State for the expenses of the trial. The object is declared to be, to secure justice to the accused and to test the constitutionality of the Kuklux proceedings.

The call for the Connecticut State Temperance Convention, to be held in New-Haven, Dec. 13, says that, having been ignored by one party and betrayed by the other, there is nothing left for the temperance men but to organize a new party and to nominate a State ticket, that they may remind both the old parties that political expediency is not the highest rule of political life.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* opposes a special election at this time for Governor of Georgia to fill the vacancy caused by Bullock's resignation, regarding it as inexpedient and of doubtful constitutionality. The regular quadrennial election is less than twelve months off. Meanwhile, the State Senate has passed the House bill providing for an election, with an amendment changing the day of the election to the third Tuesday in December.

The Democrats of Hill County, Texas, have nominated one Col. Gathings for the House of Representatives of that State. Of him the Houston *Union* thus speaks: "He is the Grand Cyclops of the Kuklux in that region, who brought martial law upon his county by mobbing the officers of the law who were in search of a murderer named Gathings, who had taken refuge in Col. Gathings' house. For screening this murderer, and for the harm he did his county, the Kuklux Democracy wish to send him to the Legislature."

The contest for the Senatorship in California bids fair to be lively. The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that just after the September election, there were two candidates in the field, Cole, the present incumbent, and Sargent, the Congressman from the Second District; but recently a number of new candidates have been announced. Among them are Edgerton, Felton, Selby, Hale, Estee, Higby and Phelps. Each of these has friends. Hale, for instance, will hold the Placer delegation. Felton has several votes to command in an emergency. Edgerton will get the Sacramento vote until he ascertains that he has no hope. Estee has the support of quite a number, and Phelps claims sufficient to give him a respectable vote. And yet with all these straggling votes, the contest remains a close and bitter fight between Cole and Sargent; all the others being compromise candidates, hoping that neither leader can obtain the requisite number of votes to insure success.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure is some distance east of New-England. North and north-westerly winds, with snow, are reported from Lake Ontario. Brisk north-west winds have continued on the middle Atlantic with clear and clearing weather. The area of highest pressure is now in Kentucky and Western Pennsylvania. A low barometer exists in Nebraska, representing the disturbance which was central in Oregon Tuesday evening.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather, with rising temperature, is probable for the Gulf States east of the Mississippi River; south and easterly winds, with increasing cloudiness, from Texas to Missouri; south-east winds, with threatening weather and rain, extend from Iowa to Lake Superior; light winds on Lakes Michigan and Erie, backing to south-east; diminishing north-westerly winds and clearing weather, from Lake Ontario to Cape Cod and Maryland.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, New-York, New-London, and are ordered for Boston to-night.

Will it Pay?—A Lecture by John B. Gough.

Last evening Mr. John B. Gough lectured at Cooper Institute, before an audience that entirely filled the building. The title of Mr. Gough's lecture was, "Will it Pay?" This was a question, he said, which every one asked himself, whether engaged in business, study or pleasure. Will, in short, the results obtained be commensurate to the labor expended? Mr. Gough then proceeded to show that it pays to be honest, to lead a moral life, to speak kindly to all with whom we have relations, and to be polite to all. It paid too to make money and to accumulate property—in fact to take care of No. 1, not selfishly, but so to take care of ourselves that we may be able to take care of others. All these points Mr. Gough illustrated by some admirably told anecdotes. He also referred to the fire in Chicago, and gave a graphic description of an overland journey from Chicago to California. It paid, he thought, to visit the Pacific States and to take a trip to the Yosemite. He felt some doubt as to whether it paid to take a California stage-ride. He once took one, and would certainly never indulge in another if he could by any possibility help it. The lecturer concluded by an eloquent description of the drunkard's career, ending, as it usually did, in death by delirium tremens. This, he said, certainly would not pay. The lecture, which was nearly two hours in length, was admirably delivered, and the large audience were alternately convulsed with laughter or saddened by the pathos of the orator.

On the 4th prox. the lecture will be repeated at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Morning Star Mission Sunday-school.

The Escaped Ludlow-Street Jail Prisoners.

One of the officers of the United States Marshal's office visited Warden Tracey, at Ludlow-street Jail, yesterday, and was shown the manner in which the prisoners effected their escape on Wednesday night. Their names are Thomas Ballard, James Quimby and William Brown. Ballard is said to be an important witness in the Miner counterfeiting case, and his escape, it is thought, will result in the discharge of Miner, who is still confined in the County Jail. Ballard is one of the most dangerous and successful counterfeiters that was ever in the United States. He is an engraver, printer and a fibre-paper manufacturer. He engraved the plates from which were printed the counterfeit two's on the Ninth National Bank of this City, and the ten's on the Poughkeepsie National Bank.

Quimby has already served three years in the New-Jersey State Prison for dealing in counterfeit money, and had only been out a few months when he was captured again for a similar offense. Last Saturday he was sentenced by Judge Benedict, of this City, to five years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, to which he would have been removed in the course of a few days.

Brown is a passer of counterfeit money and a petty thief. His father and mother are now both in prison for dealing in counterfeit money. For the apprehension of Ballard, Col. Whitley has offered a reward of $1,000; for Quimby, $500, and for Brown, $300. In addition to these rewards, Warden Tracy has offered $250 for Ballard, $150 for Quimby, and $100 for Brown.

Trial of John Gilston for the Murder of Edward Hargreaves—The Prisoner Acquitted.

The trial of John Gilston for the murder of Edward Hargreaves, at Gloucester City, in September last, was concluded in the Camden County Court yesterday. The testimony of the defendant decided the case in his favor. His account of the drowning of Hargreaves satisfied the jury that the drowning was accidental. They, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Railroad Accident in Jersey City.

The name of the unknown man injured by the collision at the Newark-avenue crossing, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, is James Kiernan, a resident of Monmouth-street. He yesterday returned to consciousness and though in a very low condition hopes of his recovery are entertained. The other persons who were dangerously injured remain without material change in their condition, and it is not probable they will recover. Lannagan, the missing gate-keeper, has not been arrested and has probably escaped from the city.

The Cholera Patients at West Bank.

The Health Officer and his assistants inspected the West Bank Hospitals yesterday to see how the forty-one cholera patients were. They were met by the Superintendent, Capt. Jas. O'Rourke, who escorted them through the different wards, where the invalids were lying on neat, clean beds, attended by careful nurses. There are now forty-four patients at the West Bank Hospital, and there have been five deaths up to the present, namely, one from the *Franklin*, two from the *Delaware*, and two from West Bank. Little Annie Atzer, aged eleven years, was taken from on board the *Delaware*, yesterday afternoon, but her case is slight.

The *Delaware* was taken down to the Lower Bay, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and lies near the *Illinois*. Six nurses arrived last evening at West Bank from Ward's Island, and it is feared more will be wanted. There are three patients suffering from cholera at West Bank who will not survive twenty-four hours—otherwise all the others are doing well.

First Snow of the Season.

Yesterday, and during Wednesday night, the first snow of the season with which we have been favored in this vicinity commenced to fall, and though at the time that reasonable people turn out of bed, the feathery particles had disappeared from the streets, they were still visible on the roofs of houses and in other exposed localities. During the day snow fell in small quantities, but the temperature was not low enough to permit it to lie. Yet enough fell "to swear by," and little boys got out their sleighs and their skates, thought of the good times they were about to have, and bestowed a few uncomplimentary epithets on the head of Jack Frost, who disappointed them so grievously last Winter. Young ladies looked up their furs and skating costumes, and wondered whether the first invitation to a skating party would come from that charming Augustus, who has such a fine form, and who skates so beautifully, or from Cousin Tom, who always makes such a ridiculous figure of himself on ice, and generally contrives when he falls, which is often, to drag his companion down with him. Then their thoughts would wander to the gallant young Prince who is to come among us sometime or other, and they wondered whether or not he would skate, and if so, where and with whom? and then they thought how nice it would be to have a Prince to skate with, and how they could pretend to be frightened and to fall, and how the Prince would help them, and assure them in charmingly broken English, that there was no danger at all. Then they determined, on the chance of all this happening to themselves, to order a new skating robe, trimmed *à la Russe*, with new skates, and to refuse Cousin Tom's invitation if he should send one, and so hold Augustus over for consideration.

To the rich, Winter is a pleasant season of balls and parties and dinners, reunions and soirées, skating and sleighing, and as they toast their feet by the drawing-room fire, the first snow "falling on the earth with noiseless wing" is a pleasant sight; to the poor it tells of bitter cold, searching winds, dear coal and scanty work and food, and as they crowd round their miserable fires they wish it could be Summer all the year round. As one swallow does not make a Summer, however, so one snow does not make a Winter, and, in spite of the predictions of yesterday, it may be some weeks ere the hard weather fairly sets in and skating and sleighing will be the prime amusements of the hour.

The O'Brien Homicide—Sentence of Daniel Foley.

Daniel Foley, who pleaded guilty a few days ago to the manslaughter of John O'Brien, was brought up yesterday for sentence in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Bedford. The prisoner, who is over sixty years of age, wept while his counsel made an appeal for clemency. It will be remembered that the prisoner lived in a room adjoining the deceased's in Elm-street; an altercation occurred, and O'Brien gave Foley a beating; Foley, smarting under the injury, soon after challenged O'Brien to come out. O'Brien ran out and received a stab with a pen-knife in the breast. Mr. George Hobbs, of No. 620 Broadway, with whom the prisoner was employed, gave him a good character. Judge Bedford sentenced the prisoner to four years in the State Prison, the full penalty.

Woodworth's NILSSON BOUQUET. AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Helmbold's Buchu contains all the valuable properties of the plant in a highly concentrated form, and much prized by the medical profession as a positive remedial agent for diseases immediately connected with the bladder, kidneys and urinary organs, as well as for organic weakness and extreme prostration.—*Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $30 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. Abbott & Nichols, No. 5 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Group of Larks in the Lime-Tree.
BATHERS SURPRISED,
CIRCASSIAN SLAVE,
PAUL AND FLORENCE DOMBEY,
TIRED GLEANER,
THE MOTHER,
LAUGHING AND CRYING,
AND OTHER EXQUISITE STEREOS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
NO. 591 BROADWAY.
Chromos and Frames, Albums, Stereoscopes, Graphoscopes and Megalethoscopes.

Important to Invalids.
Try IMPERIAL GRANUM, the most NUTRITIOUS AND DELICATE FOOD yet introduced, proved to be the only thing the stomach could retain in cases of extreme weakness. Sold by all druggists and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Gents' Silk Hats, $7. All the New Style felt Hats. Moderate prices. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price $3. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 33 Duane-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine.—The best and cheapest first-class machine in the world. Price from $45 to $150. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, Children's Leggings, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, Union-square.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BRONSON—BROWN.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by Rev. Thomas McK. Brown, Wilbert Bronson to Margaret O'F. Brown, daughter of James Brown, Esq., of Astoria.

BENEDICT—FOWLER.—At Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 30, 1871, by Rev. Henry Dunmore, and before Hon. Chas. H. Upton, United States Consul, Henry M. Benedict, of Albany, N. Y., and Louisa, only daughter of Isaac S. Fowler, formerly of Newburg, N. Y.

CHAUNCEY—POTTER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Litchfield, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York, Elihu Chauncey, of Philadelphia, to Mary J. Potter, daughter of the Bishop of New-York.

CONOVER—SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, Warren A. Conover to Ellie G., eldest daughter of Edwin F. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

FRENCH—BOMFORD.—On Nov. 14, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, New-York, Capt. John W. French, United States Army, to Lillie, daughter of Gen. J. V. Bomford, United States Army.

HARRIS—HUTCHINGS.—On Monday, Oct. 30, 1871, at the Legation of the United States, Paris, France, H. T. B. Harris, Past Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, to Sara L. G. Hutchings, of Baltimore, Md.

HALL—HOWE.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, David Prescott Hall, of New-York, to Florence Marion, second daughter of Dr. Samuel G. and Julia Ward Howe.

PARKER—ABEEL.—At Rome, N. Y., on Nov. 8, 1871, by Rev. Gustavus Abeel, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Stryker, Brevet Major F. H. Parker, Ordnance Corps U. S. A., to Miss Augusta Abeel, daughter of the late Capt. James S. Abeel, U. S. A.

SMITH—JORALEMON.—At Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871, by Rev. J. K. Allen, assisted by Rev. A. Yeomans, L. Dewinton Smith, of New-York, to Etta, daughter of N. H. Joralemon, Orange, N. J.

DIED.

ARMS.—On the 14th inst., after a short but severe illness, Charles Arms, an old merchant of this City, 64 years of age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 39 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGWOOD.—On Thursday, 16th inst., at the residence of her grandson, No. 107 Rosnett-st., Brooklyn, Jane Bridgwood, in her 81st year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEVENDORF.—On Monday, Nov. 13, Edward Devendorf, M. D., aged 31 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, members of the Williamsburg Medical Society, and officers and members of Progressive Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 518 Grand-st., Williamsburg, on Friday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—At Greenwich, Conn., 15th inst., David A. Knapp, aged 68 years.
Funeral services at the house of his brother, James H. Knapp, in Greenwich, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

PHILLIPS.—At West Hoboken on the 15th inst., Allie, infant son of Hubert R. J. and Sarah J. Phillips, aged 1 year 1 month and 21 days.
Funeral services at 2 o'clock on Friday.

VAN TINE.—At Morrisania, Nov. 16, Samuel Van Tine, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral services at Pott Memorial Church, Morrisania, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 10 A. M. Remains to be interred at Matteawan, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 19, at 12 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 William-st., New-York, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 Broadway.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 63 Wall-st.

GEN. ROBERT CAMERON, OF COLORADO; Judge C. P. Daly; Rev. Daniel Comfort; Frederick Rueckert, German Poet; The Mormon Question; Chronic Catarrh, its Causes and its Cure; Effects of Tobacco; Longevity; Cross People; Mr. Beecher's Life of Christ; Rate of Thought in Sound and Muscle; Recent Scientific Researches; Man's Place in Nature; Instinct and Reason; Human Attraction or Repulsion; Occupation; Men as Husbands, &c., in December number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it. A new volume begins with the next number, and now is the time to subscribe. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PROGRESS OF DENTISTRY.
Artificial teeth inserted permanently, without plates, clasps, or any extractions, preserving the natural expression, taste, and voice. The stumps are hermetically closed, to prevent corrosion, or becoming offensive; decayed teeth and stumps restored by building up to original shape and color; refers to prominent citizens. Call on the inventor, Dr. SIGESMOND, No. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the Faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of December I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.
JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with Pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by druggists generally.

"THE WEST WIND."—THE OWNER of Gould's great piece of Statuary has consented to place it upon exhibition for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, to commence TUESDAY, Nov. 21, afternoons and evenings, for three days. An opportunity, which will probably never again occur, is now offered to see this masterpiece of art. Tickets can be obtained at No. 114 and No. 791 Broadway, Caswell's, under Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, and at the drug and book stores in Brooklyn.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn Nov. 28; whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS, JOINTS, WARTS, &c., cured without pain by Dr. RICE, the celebrated chiropodist, No. 210 Broadway. Rice's Annihilator cures corns, &c. By mail, 50 cents.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at their rooms, No. 183 East Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING.
By order of E. S. NEWINS, President.
JOHN MULLINS, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A mass-meeting of this Association will be held at Steinway Hall FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. William M. Evarts, Judge Barrett and others will speak.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great attraction at the Exchange, yesterday, was the partition sale, heretofore alluded to, conducted by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at which a large number of unimproved lots lying in the upper part of the City were disposed of. The attendance was quite large, but the bidding was not as spirited as it should have been, and although the greater portion of the lots offered were sold, the prices realized ruled low. Full details of the transaction, with names of purchasers, will be found below, in the summary appended. In addition to the above, E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at public auction a two-story frame house and lot, the latter 25.2 by 100, located on the west side of First-avenue, 50 feet 5 inches north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, at an upset price of $6,650, but bids to this amount not being received, the property was withdrawn. The foreclosure sale of a lot, with improvements, situated on the south side of Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, announced for yesterday by JAMES M. MILLER, was adjourned for one week.

For to-day, at the Exchange, legal sales of City real estate are noticed as follows: Premises No. 92 Greenwich-street, south-west corner of Rector-street, by M. A. J. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP; house and lot on Twenty-third-street, 80 feet east of Fourth-avenue, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, and a house and lot on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, by the same auctioneer. At the City Hotel, in Perth Amboy, N. J., also to-day, at 2o'clock, 187 building lots will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, a report of which sale, if received, will be duly published.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Nov. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

4 lots s. s. of 122d-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100.11; Sinclair Myers, purchaser, $2,900 each	$11,600
4 lots s. s. of 122d-st., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each same size; Evan Jones, purchaser, $3,000 each	12,000
3 lots n. s. of 122d-st., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser, $2,200 each	6,600
4 lots n. s. of 121st-st., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100.11; E. Jones, purchaser, $2,450 each	9,800
3 lots n. s. 121st-st., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each same size; same purchaser, $2,300 each	6,900
3 lots e. s. 10th-av., 25.2 ft. s. of 128th-st., each 25.2x100; T. C. Pigott, purchaser, $2,450 each	7,350
3 lots n. s. 122d-st., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., each 20x99.11; E. Jones, purchaser, $2,475 each	7,425
1 lot s. e. corner 7th-av. and 128th-st., 24.11x75; T. C. Pigott, purchaser	6,900
1 lot n. s. of 135th-st., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11, adjoining above in rear; same buyer	3,550
1 lot s. s. of 9th-av., 50.4 ft. s. of 98th-st., 25.2x about 84; C. H. Jacobus, purchaser	4,050
2 lots s. s. 9th-av., 75.2 ft. n. of 98th-st., each 25.2x about 95; Robert Marshall purchaser, $3,850 each	7,700
4 lots n. s. 141st-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11; E. Jones, purchaser, $2,300 each	9,200
4 lots n. s. 140th-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., adjoining above, in rear each same size, same buyer, $2,200 each	8,800
1 lot n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 102d-st., 25x100; C. H. Jacobus, purchaser	4,750
1 lot w. s. 9th-av., 25 ft. n. of 102d-st., adjoining above, same size, same buyer	4,100
1 lot w. s. of 9th-av., adjoining above, same size, same buyer	3,900
1 lot w. s. of 9th-av., adjoining above, same size, same buyer	3,900
2 lots s. s. of 142d-st., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11; E. Jones, purchaser, $2,050 each	4,100
7 lots s. s. of 148th-st., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x99.11; A. J. Blakeley, purchaser, $1,800 each	12,600
3 lots n. s. of 147th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., adjoining above, in rear, same size, same purchaser, $1,800 each	5,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE LOW BY

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

5th-av., new, desirable, well-located, medium-sized house.

5th-av., extra large, superb, new residence, near 50th-st.

Park-av., near 38th-st., full-sized, superb dwelling.

Madison-av., near 40th-st., double dwelling, 31x50 feet.

48th-st., near 5th-av., 1 full and 1 medium-sized house.

48th, 49th and 50th sts., near 5th-av., desirable leaseholds.

52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th sts., near 5th and Madison avs., full, medium and small-sized dwellings.

Apply to the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE BY M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

5th-av.—Several desirable medium and extra size houses.

Madison-av., Murray Hill—Splendid corner with stable lot.

Madison-av., below and contiguous to the Park—A number of fine houses.

Park av.—Very attractive corner and inside, medium size houses; bargains.

14th-st.—Handsome full size house; cheap.

22d-st.—Extra size house; 5th and 6th avs.

23d-st.—Splendid extra size house, suitable for a club.

31st-st.—Three-story, high stoop b. s.; bargain.

34th-st.—Attractive English basement, b. s. house.

37th-st.—A very desirable English basement house, near 5th-av.; suitable for a physician.

39th-st.—Four-story, high stoop house, between 5th and 6th avs.

40th-st.—Extra and full size houses.

42d-st.—Splendid house, with furniture.

43d-st.—Attractive house, frescoed, together with furniture.

45th-st.—Several modern houses; very low.

46th-st.—Four-story h. s. b. stone.

47th-st.—Three-story h. s. b. stone.

49th-st.—Four-story h. s. b. s.; Columbia College lease.

50th-st.—Several desirable houses; 5th and 6th avs.

53d-st.—Full size four-story h. s., near 5th-av.

55th-st.—A number of modern houses.

57th-st.—A very elegant house.

FOR SALE—THREE ADJOINING HOUSES and lots in 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, and near the St. Denis Hotel.

ALSO FOR SALE—A four-story brown-stone front house and lot in 12th-st., near Broadway, or will be leased for a term of years, or exchanged; immediate possession if required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 80 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, and completely furnished, situated on 25th-st., near Broadway. Price $42,500. Terms half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—A fine extra large lot, price and terms very reasonable; also, the finest corner plots and single lots, on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE, four story high stoop brown stone, 26x50, and dining-room extension, between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill; a bargain, with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a superior full-sized high-stoop brown-stone house for sale at a bargain; ditto, on 52d, 50th, 53d, 48th, 45d, 44th, 37th and 34th sts., near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS—TWO HOUSES, adjoining, in 8th-st., near Greene; together, $34,000; lots each 20x58; apply personally. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank; no brokers need apply.

VACANT LOTS ON 5TH, 6TH, MADISON and other avenues and streets. Boulevard, choice Harlem lots, &c., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

WILL BE SOLD THIS MONTH—A brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, full size, and yearly rent $3,000. H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A fine brown-stone house, superior order; price low; others, $25,000 to $50,000; desirable location.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 46TH-ST.—First-class extra-wide corner house, price very low; others and 5th-av., $37,000 to $275,000, embracing several corners. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av.; just put in perfect order; terms very easy. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BOWERY PROPERTY. — SEVERAL desirable pieces for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

PLOTS OF ACRES ON CENTRAL-AV. and the Southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

GREENE-ST. PROPERTY.—SEVERAL pieces, near new stores now finishing, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A very desirable place on the southern Boulevard, Westchester, within ten minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, and on the line of the Port Chester Railroad. The place has twenty-two acres, fine large house and out-buildings, all in perfect order, with fine view of Sound; will be sold at a bargain, or rented for the Winter very cheap. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

EXCHANGE FOR LANDS IN NEBRASKA—A Valuable Place.—A Tremont good house and sixteen City lots will be exchanged for land in Lancaster or Seward Counties, in Nebraska. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

HENRY S. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESTER and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned, and investments made on City and country property.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner, Main and Cone sts.

$8,500 WILL BUY A DESIRABLE residence at Roselle, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; location unsurpassed. View of grounds and particulars at No. 229 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot; fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and finish; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Property in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

COMFORT, BEAUTY, SOCIETY, Churches, schools, health, and everything needful to a thoroughly inviting suburban home, are offered at a fair price by the advertiser. Property at Montclair, N. J., one hour from New-York, (will soon be only forty minutes,) consists of a large and tasteful house with city comforts, commanding a wide and beautiful view, stable and carriage-house, ample grounds, handsomely laid out, and liberally planted with fruit and ornamental trees. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished. Address ESSEX, Box No. 203 *Times* Office. Photograph and plans of house shown on application.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, AT Ridgewood, N. J., on the Erie Railway, within six minutes' walk of the station, on the Ridge, adjoining the residences of Messrs. Whitman Phillips and E. A. Walton; commands splendid views of the surrounding country, overlooking the Paramus, Hackensack and Saddle River Valleys. Can be subdivided and will be sold in plots. This is one of the most healthy regions within an hour of New-York, and is free from objection. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FARMS AND TRACTS OF LAND IN Westchester County for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY marble-front house, at No. 251 West 54th-st., with the rare opportunity to buy elegant furniture, all imported from Paris; also, fine Mequette and Brussels carpets, pier glass, Chickering piano, clocks, and all the necessary household goods, in use only one year. Offered by the present occupant, who will dispose thereof at a low price on account of his removal to Europe. Apply at any time before 12 o'clock noon, or after 3 P. M., on the premises.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 159 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to let, furnished, till last week in April next. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A handsomely-furnished four-story brown-stone house in 17th-st., west of and near 5th-av.; will be rented to a small private family only. Apply to WILLIAM T. GRINNELL, No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT FOR twenty-one years, on 8th-av., above 23d-st., a corner lot, 50x100 feet.

ALSO,

six or eight parcels to lease for twenty-one years, (ground rent,) 25 to 75 feet fronts, several of which are corners, below 23d-st., on 8th-av.

ALSO, TO RENT, FURNISHED,

one of the most elegantly-furnished high-stoop brown-stone houses on 5th-av., near 30th-st.; will be rented to first-class tenants for one year. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.

Lower floor and basement of the new marble store No. 452 Broadway, 25x200 feet.

Also, new marble store and lofts No. 29 Howard-st., near Broadway. Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—NO. 481 BROOME-ST.—FOR IMporters this location is especially desirable. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 309 Canal-st.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT, NO. 42 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway; rent moderate. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FINE LOFT, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson River views. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF BRICK HOUSE AND LOTS, ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell at auction, without reserve, On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sales-room of WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 291 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

PRESIDENT-STREET.—N. s. s. 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven desirable lots. On lot No. 177 there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling-house.

BOND-STREET.—N. w. s., beginning 60 feet south-east of President-st., two valuable lots.

TERMS—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and to CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER, No. 108 Broadway.

M. A. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on Friday, Nov. 17, 1871, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable business property situated on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Rector sts., and known as No. 92 Greenwich-st.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against LOUIS L. TODD and MARY ELIZABETH, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those three certain lots of land situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, distant 225 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street seventy-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, thence easterly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
CULLEN & MCGOWAN, attorneys for plaintiffs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Flushing, the house and grounds of William P. Mellen, on the corner of Broadway and Bowne-av.; house 44x40, three stories and basement, with piazza front and rear; gas throughout, hot and cold water, laundry, bath-room and closet, furnace and range; excellent well and large cistern; nearly two acres, with fruit and vegetable garden and handsome lawn; house may be examined at all times before sale; $13,000 may remain on bond and mortgage.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geogheghan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6, near the corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INS. CO.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.

We have intact after deducting Chicago losses

CAPITAL, (coin)	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE	2,400,000
LIFE ASSETS AND ANNUITIES	11,000,000
Total	$23,400,000

of which $1,300,000 is invested in this country, and will remain for the benefit of the business in the United States.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM'L P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 50 William-St.

PEOPLES'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 395 Canal-st. and 163 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000 00
ASSETS NOV. 1, 1871	$253,662 37

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

MATHIAS CLARK, President.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 15,	$400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO,	25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavits in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, then that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.
BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee, No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 48.
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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER MCDONALD, plaintiff, against JOSIAH CALDWELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 127 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 15th day of December, 1870, on ten thousand dollars, and with interest from the 3d day of January, 1871, on ten thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, and besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, 20th September, 1871.
REED & FREELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of October, 1871.
REED & FREELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST. Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO British subjects who, having been naturalized in the United States, and to citizens of the United States who, having been naturalized within the British Dominions, may respectively desire to renounce their naturalization, and to retain their original nationality in pursuance of the Conventions, act of Parliament and Orders in Council, for that purpose, that the necessary declaration must be made by British subjects before the 12th day of May, 1872, and by citizens of the United States before the 10th day of August, 1872.

Full information and directions can be obtained on application to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Washington, or to any of Her Majesty's Consuls in the United States. E. M. ARCHIBALD, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

BILLIARD TABLES.

BUY YOUR TABLES AT NO. 40 VESEY-st. They are made of selected and the very best seasoned materials, by first-class workmen—either beveled or plain, with Delaney's patent wire cushions, which are being daily substituted in the place of the cat-gut and other makers' cushions, which are affected with the weather and cuts the cloth through on the edge and becomes worthless.
W. H. GRIFFITH.

PERSONAL.

IF BRIDGET TURLEY WILL COMmunicate with Messrs. JAMES D. MELDON & SON, No. 14 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, Ireland, she will hear of something to her advantage. When last heard of, in 1852, she was living with a Mr. Ayres, jeweler, Madison-st., New-York, as a children's maid; is a daughter of Hugh Turley, a soap and candle-maker, formerly of Ireland, and a niece of the late James Burke, merchant at Blackhall-place, Dublin.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 878 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 12 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 108 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 850 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,220 Broadway, near 28th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. E. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

TEACHERS.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DEsires to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social culture, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 45th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.

Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased.

Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, and give real name and address.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH $50,000 to establish a manufactory for fire brick, gas retorts, &c.; advertiser has a valuable clay-mine, long experience, and can furnish a regular trade. Address A. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTner, with $50,000 to $75,000 capital, in an old-established importing and jobbing woolen house, to take the place of a deceased partner. Address HOWARD, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.—$50,000 TO $100,000 can be put into warehouse loans at twelve per cent. (legal,) in a large United States seaport. Perfect security, and investor may manage the loaning. W. V. SCOTT, Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.

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BOOT AND SHOE STORE, NO. 241 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

FURS, HATS AND CAPS—A SELECT assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs; very moderate prices; Furs repaired, &c.; Hats and Caps; latest styles; every article as represented.
G. HAMILTON, No. 567 6th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. VANDEWATER, JOSEPH H. VANDEWATER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel H. Vandewater and Joseph H. Vandewater, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n10-law3wF*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL, Administratrix, &c.
an4-law6mF*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

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A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 18th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new varieties; cheapest in City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress by a very efficient and most responsible young woman; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes; no objection to assist in light chamber-work; most valuable person; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a Jewess, a situation in a private family of the same faith, as child's nurse; is fully capable of the entire care of an infant; has good City reference. Call or address S. W., at Mrs. Leipzeger's, No. 914 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands how to take care of a baby from its birth; is an excellent operator; no objection to any machine; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN middle-aged lady as companion to an invalid, or otherwise would look after household affairs, and capable of being very useful in a thoroughly Christian family, and salary not the slightest object. Call on or address A. S., No. 405 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, &c., or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; all kinds of fine work in best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would do housework in a small family; good references from her last places. Call at No. 409 3d-av., between 28d and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as nurse; understands the care of young children; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 East 23d-st. until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse, or grown children; is also an excellent seamstress; can alter and repair neatly; best of City reference. Call at No. 1,035 3d-av.; ring the second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, poultry, game and desserts; an excellent pastry baker; unexceptionable reference from last employer, who can be seen. Call at No. 241 West 27th-street.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN American woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; good City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as good cook; a first-rate baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 46 East 33d-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and waitress, by a first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking and marketing thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Address A. H., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE young French girl newly arrived; she has been a nurse in France, and, as we know her friends, we should like to place her in a good, kind family. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class dress-maker; an excellent operator; understands trimming thoroughly. Apply at No. 510 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as baby's or child's nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK in a private family, or to assist in house-work; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 142 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French and American cooking; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 128 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to do house-work; City or country; City references. Apply at No. 68 West 49th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to do fine washing; a first-class fluter; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress or chamber-maid in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 226 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY person as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; has been in her last place nine or ten years; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's or families' washing at her house; linens done in superior style. Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; is an experienced hair dresser and operator. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 223 West 20th-st., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class chamber-maid; City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has excellent references and is a superior woman. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children and do light chamber-work and plain sewing. Can be seen at 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; shirt-making and all kinds of family sewing and fancy work. Call for two days at No. 323 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly as her references will show; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 213 East 25th-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable Scotch woman; can make excellent bread and cake; will give the best of reference from last place employed. Can be seen for two days, in rear house, No. 149 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress and dress-maker; is capable to act as lady's maid; is competent and trusty in every way; would be desirable to a good family. Can be seen at No. 227 East 12th-st., second floor.

A LADY HAVING A GROVER & BAKER machine wishes a situation permanent or by the day, in a respectable family, to do all kinds of machine sewing; would also assist in house-keeping. Address for three days K. H., Box 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands her business; no objection to either City or country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; excellent City references. Call or address No. 302 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 21 West 38th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to take care of children, and to assist in chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman in a private family; has no objections to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 515 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a first-class laundress, washing to do at her own residence, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, or by machine; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 5 East Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse to one or two children, or to wait on an elderly lady; best of references. Call for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, a permanent place to do waiting work alone, or chamberwork; is a good sewer; City reference. Call at No. 346 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid, or would do general house-work in a nice family; best City references from last places. Call at No. 207 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to assist with washing, or take care of children; City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or dress-maker; has City reference. Call at No. 171 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 220 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 4 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, plain sewing to take out to her own house; is very handy [illegible]. Call at No. 215 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, reliable, and economical servant; an excellent cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country with City convenience; the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 100 West 15th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, with two and a half years' City reference from last employer, who may be seen, a situation; is perfectly competent to take charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at No. 105 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' or children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 43d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her house; prompt and trustworthy; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 244 East 47th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker and seamstress, the patronage of a few more private families by the day; is an expert operator. Call or address No. 330 East 24th-st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATION BY MAN AND wife; a very respectable couple; the man, a Norwegian Protestant, understands the care and driving of horses, working in garden, &c.; willing to do anything; would like a place with a cottage, his wife, or his wife will do the housework of the family; are valuable help. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class single man; is a good groom, and would take charge of road horses; can give the best references; no objection to the country. Address T. H., in care of Mr. Sears, veterinary surgeon, No. 206 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom, and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address L. MEIER, No. 6 East 16th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man not long in this country; thoroughly understands his business in any capacity as a gentleman's servant; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call on or address WAITER, No. 41 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; can milk and make himself useful; understands City driving; no objections to any part of the country; first-class City reference. Address T. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man; is a good driver and has the best of reference; no objections to the country; is willing to make himself useful. Address T. S., private stable, No. 21 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] man, a few months in this [illegible], a situation as first-class waiter in a private [illegible] New-York or Brooklyn. Address T. D., [illegible] Islip, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Call or address C., carriage repository, No. 39 East [illegible].

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman; good reference from last employer. Address M. H., Box No. 12 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, with best City references; three and a half years' reference from last situation. Call or address F. F., No. 1,390 Broadway, corner 38th-st., in harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, with unexceptionable references; expert in breaking and training horses to saddle or harness. Call or address E., at Brewster's, 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, TWENTY-eight years of age and single, a situation as coachman; first-class City reference. Inquire at saddler's, No. 37 Union-square, for J. C.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITuation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; best reference. Address HERMAN AUX, No. 336 Pearl-st.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober and obliging, and can be well recommended from his last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address at No. 216 West 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English coachman and groom; seven years' good City reference. Call or address F. S., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant man as waiter; understands his business; first-class City reference. Address WAITER, Station C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man who speaks French. Address F. T., No. 1,155 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, for a German man; is honest and faithful; takes excellent care of horses; was for the last three and a half years in the employ of the late Abner L. Ely. Apply at No. 117 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good reference from his late employer; married, with small family. Apply to H. M., No. 131 West 17th-st., first floor, in the yard.

HELP WANTED.

GIRL WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J.—Protestant preferred, as nurse and chamber-maid in a small family; if thoroughly competent, honest and obliging, she can find a pleasant permanent home. Apply to Mr. P., No. 11 Cliff-st., rear of office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer at Montclair House; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 4 Beekman-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12, Friday and Saturday.

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With the present number is commenced the Forty-fourth Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. For the artistic excellence, all for the number of its illustrations, HARPER'S MAGAZINE is unequaled. Its immense circulation (130,000 copies) enables the publishers to expend upon it, for literary and artistic features alone, the sum of fifty thousand dollars a year. Containing from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any other Magazine in the world, the greatest variety is secured in its contents, while it is possible, at the same time, to include long and important articles upon all subjects commanding the attention of the public mind. Each number contains serial and short stories from the best writers in Europe and America, contributed expressly for HARPER'S MAGAZINE; richly illustrated articles of Travel; carefully prepared papers of a Historical and Scientific character, a large number of which are profusely illustrated; timely articles upon important Current Topics; lighter papers upon an infinite variety of subjects; Poems from our most brilliant and popular writers; and, in addition to all these, five Editorial departments, covering every matter of current interest in Art, Society, History, Science, Literature and Anecdote.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, AND BAZAR.

MAGAZINE, one copy for one year	$4
WEEKLY, one copy for one year	$4
BAZAR, one copy for one year	$4

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE STANDARD.

TAINE'S ENGLISH LITERATURE. VOL. I. Royal 8vo, cloth. To be completed in two volumes. Vol. II. nearly ready. Per vol., $5.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR SAYS:

"The best-ever-written history of the book is a mere trifle in comparison with the merits of its substance. It will take its place as the very foremost work of its kind on the literature of England. * * * No English book can bear comparison with it for richness of thought, for wealth of illustration, and soundness of critical judgment, for the analysis of the most brilliant epochs, and of the moral features of each age are sketched."

THE N. Y. EVENING POST SAYS:

"No history of our own literature equally learned, honest and entertaining, has ever been written by an Englishman. It is the easiest to read of all books about books. * * * Who can deny that it is a history for the historians who is never tedious? Yet this ... cannot be estimated from M. Taine's ... the greatness of M. Taine's mind, ... its importance, and for the absolute necessity ... comprehension of it on the part of every man who would understand ... in this field."
HOLT & WILLIAMS, No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO.—THE UNdersigned hereby give notice that they have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, and the terms of such partnership are as follows:

First—The name of firm under which such partnership is to be carried on is "BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO."

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling on commission of gold, Government and other bonds, stocks, and other securities, and the transaction of a general banking business usually done by stock brokers in the City of New-York, and the doing of such banking business as may be lawfully done by individual unincorporated.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are as follows: Newcomb O. Barney, who resides at Irvington, in the town of Greenburgh and State of New-York; Carrington H. Raymond, who resides at Castleton, in Richmond County, in the State of New-York; and Edwin D. Foster, who resides at Englewood, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners, and Danford N. Barney, who resides at Irvington, in said State, and Ashbel H. Barney, who resides in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, are the special partners.

Fourth—The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: said Danford N. Barney has contributed one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and said Ashbel H. Barney has so contributed fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) and each of said sums has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

Fifth—The period at which such partnership is to commence is the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

N. O. BARNEY,
C. H. RAYMOND,
EDWIN D. FOSTER,
D. N. BARNEY,
A. H. BARNEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of LUPPERT, MANKEY & KIMBALL, formerly doing business at No. 104 Walker-st., in the City of New-York, was dissolved by mutual consent Oct. 31, 1871.

The business of the late firm will be settled by LUPPERT, MANKEY & BLUN, who are authorized to settle debts due to or by the firm.
GEORGE LUPPERT,
FREDERICK MANKEY,
CHARLES T. P. MANKEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871. No. 104 Walker-st.

PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED on the 1st day of November, 1871, formed a copartnership together for the purpose of carrying on a general furniture business, at No. 104 Walker-st., New-York.
GEORGE LUPPERT,
FREDERICK MANKEY,
JACOB M. BLUN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order; cost $12,000, price $5,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., Nos. 466 and 468 [illegible]-st., Boston.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land and take on freight.

Passengers booked for forwarding to all points by railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Oct. 28.	EUROPA, Saturday, Nov. 18.
Saturday, Nov. 4.	INDIA, Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8.	IOWA, Wednesday, Nov. 29.
Saturday, Nov. 11.	BRITANNIA, Saturday, Dec. 2.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. M. O'FARRELL, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN (Thursday), Nov. 16, at 8 A.M.
EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 2 P.M.
SPAIN, GROOM, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 9:30 A.M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....Roussan.....Saturday, Nov. 18
FRANCE, Pepin.....Saturday, Nov. 25
PEREIRE.....Daurs.....Saturday, Dec. 2
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....Saturday, Dec. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$80 | Second cabin.....$60

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers desiring to go or return from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamer of this line, avoid both the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power roundsher steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan	Nov. 22, at 2 P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. Jas. Frew	Nov. 29, at 7 A.M.
ERIN, Capt. Richardson	Dec. 6, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt.	Dec. 13, at 7 P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman	Dec. 20, at 2 A.M.
NEVADA, Capt. Jouette	Dec. 27, at 7 P.M.

Cabin passage, $80 in gold. Steerage passage (Office, No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.

For freight or other information apply to

WILLIAM INMAN, No. 2 Wall-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

THE ONLY LINE SAILING TO CORK HARBOR.

4,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York at SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

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Saturday, Oct. 28.	EUROPA, Saturday, Nov. 18.
Saturday, Nov. 4.	INDIA, Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8.	IOWA, Wednesday, Nov. 29.
Saturday, Nov. 11.	BRITANNIA, Saturday, Dec. 2.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

First cabin, $80 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, as per agreement, $130.

Intermediate, $60; steerage, $30.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts sent, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's office to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ENGLISH LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 18, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 5 P.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Nov. 30, 10 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
Third cabin.....35	Steerage to Paris.....40
To Paris.....80	Third cabin to Paris.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at lowest rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

THE ONLY LINE SAILING TO CORK HARBOR.

4,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York at SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

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Intermediate, $60; steerage, $30.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts sent, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's office to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

GUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN EACH WAY.

Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 18
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 25
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Columbia, Saturday, Dec. 2
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 9
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to all parts of Europe at low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA DARIEN.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA; ASPINWALL AND GREYTOWN, AND PANAMA; CITY OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 19th and 29th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on the following day.

NOTE.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Jones, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., on the 19th of November, instead of 20th, as advertised, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Will not leave for last-named ports until 4 P.M. on the 20th.

Steamer JAPAN will leave, San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. Tinkham.....Nov. 20
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. E. Slocum.....Dec. 20
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wilson.....Jan. 20

These splendid steamers are on semi-iron build, and built at St. Thomas. Each steamer has a fine Saloon, Stateroom and Smoking Accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

G. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly semi-monthly, TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. G. C. Foster, Nov. 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morgan, Dec. 7.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

Regular Mail Steam-ship Line.

Leaving Pier No. 4 North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P.M.

CITY OF TEXAS, Thursday, Nov. 16
CLEOPATRA, Saturday (Steerage only), Nov. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 23
CLEOPATRA, Saturday (Steerage only), Nov. 25

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALLENDORF & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DESAU, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 1 P.M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should certainly use Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in the way of transfer from one railway station to another, saving the trouble of examination and conveyance of luggage, &c., &c., and have been specially instituted for protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyance, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers can be obtained at any time, always to be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Aiger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

ONE LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P.M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 197 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and Bills of Lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Route.

Through rates and Bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. R. OWENS, Agent G. R. R.,
No. 290 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. S. R.,
No. 68 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) of 55 and interest.

St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 85 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway first Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 80 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 95½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at par and interest.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

15 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. C. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, A. M. Turner, O. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RIVER AND MISSISSIPPI 7 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 6 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investments, yielding from large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, HENRY L. PEDDAR, H. RICHARDS, B. E. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors for the ensuing year:

ISAAC D. COLE, JR., and WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAVID COLES was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or to the office of the Company, No. 5 Tremont-row, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage of mortgages, dated April 1, 1865.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

HENRY KEARNY,
WM. WALKER THELPS, } Trustees.
No. 23 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also transact a general business in foreign exchange, the purchase and negotiable transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 50 per cent. FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of these securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 573 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$100,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON

Railroad Company, due 1890, 7 per cent. interest January and July in New-York free of Government tax. $11,000 per mile; leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. For sale low by

O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 NASSAU-ST.

WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, STOCKS, &c. Collections made promptly in all parts of Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID for FLORIDA STATE BONDS, CORLIES MEXICAN BONDS, and RAILROAD BOND SECURITIES, of all kinds, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 32 Wall-st.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 56 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 56 SOUTH-ST.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
No. 15 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF the stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, held at the Company's office, Tuesday Nov. 14, 1871:

On motion of Mr. Francis Skiddy, senior member of the Board, seconded by Mr. Howard Potter, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and a copy furnished to the President, viz.:

Whereas, Circumstances render it probable that the claim to interfere will result in an entire change of the direction and policy of the Company, and in depriving it of the services of Mr. Allen McLane, the condition of whose continuance in office as President has been the maintenance of the policy which has until now controlled the management of the affairs of the property of the Company, so fatally compromised by the completion of the Pacific Railroad routes, therefore,

Resolved, That we view the dissolution of ties which have so long and so harmoniously bound the members of this Board together and to their President, with regret that the pleasant intercourse of these years devoted to a common interest is now to cease, and with pain that the personal friendships thus cherished with but a few exceptions and cases, has been one of harmony and of honest purpose to serve the best interests of the stockholders.

Resolved, That we cannot but feel unflinchingly, and in the face of the unprecedented adversities which have been made by all honorable means to influence the Government to repair in some measure the damage which the passengers of the Pacific Railroads has done to this Company, in the loss of the mails, that our earnest hope that another session of Congress will not pass without such further encouragement of the great interests of the Company on the line of the Pacific as shall be a just recognition of the value of it and a timely means to American ocean steam navigation, now almost at its last gasp.

Resolved, That the Board are confident that they express the sentiments of the Company's agents in all parts of the United States when they state that any prospects of the future may be made in the accounts laid before the Board at this meeting, and hope that the future may be one of increasing prosperity identified with the interests of the Pacific Railroad and American commerce, for which have we have hoped and labored in this service.

Resolved, That we deem it further appropriate on record our sense of the ability, fidelity and devotion with which he has so highly distinguished the entire term of Mr. McLane's service of twenty-two years in the Company, first as Commander, then as Agent at the Isthmus of Panama, and finally, since 1867, as its President; and desire to express our personal regard for him with high regard and esteem, and with our best wishes for his future prosperity and health.

Attest: THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 2, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, the New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the Stockholders of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 20 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 108 Broadway, on or before the 15th day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

Failure to pay the said assessment will operate from the time above named, per statute, to reduce 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1871.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors, held at the banking room this day, the following were unanimously elected:

DIRECTORS.

H. BLYDENBURGH,	GEO. T. RAYNOLDS,
C. T. CROMWELL,	ENOS RICHARDSON,
WILLIAM E. DMAN,	L. A. ROBERTSON,
CHAS. G. HARMER,	AUGUSTINE SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT,	HENRY SUTTON,
DAVID JONES,	EDMUND THOMPSON,
WILLIAM MILES,	SALEM H. WALES,
	FRANCIS M. WILLIAMS.

Inspectors of next Election.—John G. Jones, John P. Hayes, Charles L. Young.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Francis M. Harris, Esq., was re-elected President, and Augustine Smith, Esq., Vice-President.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
No. 54 AND 56 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 13th inst., the following Stockholders were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

A. B. STOCKWELL,	C. J. OSBORN,
JAMES D. SMITH,	A. MASTERTON,
H. E. BARTER,	WILLIAM CLAFLIN,
O. F. C. BILLINGS,	LEGRAND LOCKWOOD.
	HENRY CLEWS,

each of whom received 116,926 votes; and at a meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. Allen B. Stockwell was unanimously elected President, Mr. Francis M. G. Bellows Vice-President, and other usual appointments were made. Attest:

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED

By
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of issues created by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of

STABLE AND JERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEARING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 79 BEEKMAN-ST.

BLANKETS, BUFFALO,
Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $1,200—A YOUNG Velocipede mare of great promise, raised by the present owner and just from the country; sold for want of use, and subject to veterinary examination. Apply at private stable, No. 60 West 10th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—Cheapest place in New-York to buy carriages, rockaways, pony phaetons, Jumpers, express and business wagons; both new and second-hand. CHARLES GRUBE.

ENGLISH HARNESS FOR SALE.—A set each of single and double harness, brass-mounted; of excellent quality and best style, made to private order in London, and never used. At private stable, No. 152 East 30th-st., near Lexington-av.

TANDEM HARNESS FOR SALE.—Quite new, of superior quality, and very stylish; brass hames and furniture; by a leading London maker, to the personal order of the owner, now abroad. Address TANDEM HARNESS, Box 124 Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HORSE, TRUCK and harness. Inquire at No. 170 Hester-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter as his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts; and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate (central R. R. station). Address H. H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

No. 159 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 30th-st.—Two suites of rooms, neatly furnished, to gentleman, with breakfast, or families, with private table; references exchanged; also, physician's office.

No. 322 EAST 16TH-ST.—ONE DOOR from Stuyvesant Park.—A third-story front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board; hot and cold water; also use of bath; terms moderate; references.

No. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, four communicating, with private table; also, one handsomely furnished room for gentlemen; bath and closets.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, TO gentlemen only; references required. No. 16 Verandah place, Bullivan-st. proper, between Houston and Bleecker.

AT NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST., A HANDsomely furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

A SPLENDID FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on third floor to rent, with board; also, large room on fourth floor; house first-class; three floors from Madison-av., No. 15 East 24th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONsisting of parlor and two sleeping-rooms, to let, with board, together or separately; terms moderate. Apply at No. 126 East 31st-st.

EXTRA FINE ROOMS ON SECOND floor; first-class house with board; in private family, at No. 151 922-st., near Lexington-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, No. 223 4th-av., north-east corner 24th-st. Inquire in the store.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 25 HENry-st., five minutes' of ferries; rooms to let, with board.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $3 and $3.5 week. No. 216 East 16th-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH fire for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 122 4th-st.

A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO let to a gentleman, without board in a first-class house, No. 24 West 22d-st.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st., opposite St. James Hotel; newly furnished and thoroughly renovated; under new management; suites and single rooms for families and transient guests; table d'hote; board $2 to $2.50 per day.

ISLANDS' NEW STUYVESANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by United States,
No. 136 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed on sum of deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 398 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $110,604,197 74.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 2, at 10 A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MERCANTILE UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 11½ BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable Jan. 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of December, and reopened on the 21 day of December.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 61 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., Nov. 17 to the morning of Dec. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. B. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. B. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH FOOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS R. READ,
JOHN R. CECIL,	ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mandamus against the County Canvassers—Counting of the Votes in Two Districts Prohibited.

Yesterday, Judge GILBERT issued a mandamus on the application of CHAUNCEY M. FELT, requiring the Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of Canvassers, to desist from counting the "pretended votes of the First District, Sixth Ward," and the Sixth District of the Tenth Ward, and commanding them to appear before the Court at 4 o'clock to show cause why an order should not issue to throw out the said two vote of that district as fraudulent and void.

The application was made through Messrs. TRACY & GOODRICH, of counsel, on behalf of the Citizens' Reform Committee, and may be regarded as the initiatory step to further proceedings of the character before the Courts. The order is as follows:

[Special Term.]

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of November, 1871.

The People of the State of New-York, on the relation of Chauncey M. Felt, vs. The Board of Canvassers of Kings County.—On reading and filing the affidavit of CHAUNCEY M. FELT, the relator above named, and the papers thereto annexed, and on motion of WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, attorney for the above relator, it is ordered that the Board of County Canvassers of the County of Kings show cause before the Special Term of this Court, on the 16th day of November inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., why a mandamus should not issue, directed to said Board, commanding said Board to throw out and not to canvass the pretended returns of the inspectors and canvassers of elections for the First Election District of the Sixth Ward, and the Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward of said City of Brooklyn, and such further proceedings be had touching the returns of said districts until the further order of this Court, or why such other and further order or relief should not be granted as to the Court shall seem meet.

J. W. GILBERT.

THE MANDAMUS SERVED.

The county canvassers met yesterday at 7 o'clock, and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. W. W. GOODRICH produced the mandamus above referred to amid considerable confusion—the Democratic members of the Board insisting that the minutes should be first adopted as read. After the reading of the mandamus, a motion was carried to employ counsel to appear for the Board, and F. A. BROOKS and D. P. BARNARD, Esqs., were elected as such counsel. A motion to declare the votes of the First District, Sixth Ward, fraudulent, and that they shall not be counted, was taken, by a vote of 13 to 10. The Board then proceeded with the canvass of the Second District of the Sixth Ward. After finishing the canvass of the Seventh Ward, they adjourned until to-day at 7 o'clock.

THE CASE ARGUED.

At 4 o'clock the argument on the mandamus came up before Judge GILBERT. Messrs. TRACY & GOODRICH appeared for the relator, and Messrs. BROOKS and BARNARD for the Board of Canvassers. Mr. TRACY was heard, when the Court adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Court assembled at 7 o'clock in the evening, and there was a large attendance of members of the Citizens' Reform Committee. A brief argument was made by Hon. DANIEL F. BARNARD and Gen. BROOKS against the mandamus. The following is a synopsis of the argument of Hon. E. F. TRACY, who appeared for the Citizens' Committee:

Gen. TRACY associated that while the county canvassers had no power to go back of the returns, and inquire into and determine whether frauds had been committed at the election, yet he insisted that it was the duty of the canvassers to satisfy themselves that the papers presented to them as returns were in fact returns of the votes cast at the election. The motion was made on the ground that the paper in opposition to the canvassers was not such a paper as they were bound to accept and record as the canvass of the votes cast at the election. On the contrary, he asserted that the facts showed that the paper was fraudulent, and it was the duty of the canvassers to treat it as a fraudulent paper. He conceded that the duty of the canvassers was ministerial; but all ministerial officers had the right to inquire, when called upon to execute a writ or process, whether the paper placed in their hands was such a paper as it purported to be. The County Clerk or Register was bound to record the deed presented to him for record, when duly executed; but he had the right to allege that the paper presented was not such a paper. And if a mandamus is applied for to compel him to record the deed, he may answer that the paper presented to him was not such a deed as was entitled to be recorded. That raised the question as to the validity of the particular paper on which he was called upon to act. The Sheriff was bound to execute the order of the Court, but if satisfied that such an order is fraudulent he is not bound to execute it. The rights of the canvassers to inquire into the character of the papers presented could not be questioned. If the inspectors of election absented themselves from the polls and still made a return of the pretended votes, could it be contended that the canvassers were bound to accept such a return the same as if a vote had actually taken place? Such a proposition was preposterous, and yet the return would be fair on its face, would in no respect be distinguished from other returns presented to the canvassers, and would bear the genuine signatures of the inspectors. The election was the foundation of the person's right to the office, and not the return. The return was the mere evidence of election, and if the evidence was fraudulent and dolious, it rebutted the prima facie case wherever presented. The statute required that the inspectors shall keep a poll-list upon which they shall enter the name and place of residence of every person voting. That poll-list shall be returned and filed with the City Clerk. Now suppose it appeared by the poll-list that only five hundred votes were cast at the election, and yet the inspectors returned that fifteen hundred votes were cast, were the canvassers bound in the face of the poll-list to canvass that fifteen hundred votes, or were they to reject the return as fraudulent and fictious? It was no answer to the proposition to say that the party received may have his remedy by a suit to recover possession of the office. This did not redress the wrong he suffers, because the writ cannot issue until his adversary is actually installed in office, and it casts upon the person defrauded the burden of redressing the wrong. It was no answer to say that the perpetrators of this crime may be arrested and punished. That did not redress the wrong the community suffered by the fraud. The county officers were not a mere machine, bound to register and certify as true any fraud, however palpable, that the inspectors' return may have borne on its face. They had the power, and it was their duty, to ascertain whether the return was true, and if found to be false to reject it. Mr. TRACY instanced the case of the Connecticut Gubernatorial election, in which this principle was sustained, and concluded an able argument by asserting that if the election returns were found to be false it was the canvassers' duty to reject them.

The Court then took the papers and reserved its decision.

How the Inspectors of the First District, Sixth Ward, Explain.

The inspectors of the First District of the Sixth Ward, where grave "errors" have been discovered, say in explanation of their sins of omission and commission, that when the polls were opened on the day of election the rush was so great that they entered the names on slips of paper, not having time to write as well as they wished in the poll-book; that about 11 o'clock the rush was so great and excited that they then entered 500 names in the book and thereafter proceeded regularly. As it is a fact that it takes no longer to write names in a book than it would on slips of paper, this story may be considered very unsatisfactory.

Mass-Meeting of Reform Democrats at Brooklyn Hall—Speeches by W. E. Robinson, O'Donovan Rossa and Others.

A large meeting of the William E. Robinson Democratic Reform Association was held last evening at Brooklyn Hall. Mr. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, in calling the meeting to order, regretted the unavoidable absence of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who was expected to preside, and announced that Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS would preside. That gentleman came forward and addressed the meeting briefly. Mr. ROBINSON then read a list of officers of the meeting. A letter was received from Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR declining his inability to be present on account of imperative engagements. He alluded to the great triumph recently achieved, and said that the victory would be lost unless there were unremitting efforts on the part of citizens of New-York and Brooklyn. The first-named City would do her whole duty, and he trusted that Brooklyn would stand by her side throughout the conflict.

Mr. ROBINSON stated that some weeks ago this organization was started for the purpose of uniting, in opposition to the Ring, all the Democratic masses of the city, and as such they claimed to represent the Democracy of the City of Brooklyn. A General Committee had been formed, and earnest efforts would be made to purify the party. He referred to the meeting at the Academy of Music, and said that they had begun wrong, and had taken as members two active members of the Ring, who would prove to be Judases. Besides that they had appointed on the Committee a majority of Republicans. This association was composed of honest Democrats, and was bound to no Ring, either Democrat or Republican. They were honest working men who would work earnestly for reform. The Association represented 15,000 votes, and had become a power in the party. He complained that the local Press had treated them unfairly in notices of this meeting. They had given extended meetings at the Academy mass-meeting, but nothing was said in favor of this. Mr. ROBINSON said that perhaps he was the best abused man in the city. As soon as he had determined to accept the nomination of this organization he was sent for and offered money and position if he would refuse to run. But he refused, as he could not in honor decline to be a candidate. One man in particular asked him to name his own terms. But he refused, and for that his character was assailed. Mr. ROBINSON then proceeded to denounce the *Eagle* for its unfair treatment of him. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles of the Association, and demanding a fair count of ballots fairly cast; opposing legislative commissions and the appointment of Commissioners whose election belong to the people, and against any person holding more than one office, and opposing all jobs and schemes. The resolutions further denounced the monthly publication of the expenses of the city and county with the names of the persons employed by the public Boards.

Gen. THOMAS F. BURKE was next introduced, and referred to the efforts which were made before the election to secure the return of some of the Irish Democrats, and since, when a great political revolution had passed over the City, and the Tammany Ring had been knocked into a "cocked hat." He said that the rings in this country reminded him of the landlord rings in Ireland. They have drawn their power from the hard toils of the people, and had become impressed with the idea that they could hold their positions for life and even transmit them to their children. He said that politicians were in the habit of talking sensibly to American and German audiences, but when they addressed Irishmen they would flatter and cajole them, and thus seek to win them to their side. Instead of teaching them honesty and fairly what course they should pursue, O'DONOVAN ROSSA had the pluck to fight the big Boss, and other Irishmen ought to be encouraged by his example. He, in conclusion, advised them to keep up their organization, and paid a high compliment to Mr. ROBINSON for his efforts in behalf of Irishmen who were incarcerated in British dungeons. He said, protect your ballot-box, for if you do not, your liberties will pass away like a bank of sand.

Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA was next introduced. He referred to his late effort to defeat TWEED in the Fourth Senatorial District, and said that he did not do so from motives of personal aggrandisement, but from principle. He had been before the people, and believed that if he had had fair play, and his votes had been fairly counted, he would have been elected. He went before the people not as a Republican or a Democrat, but as a man, and all that he asked was a fair hearing, and whenever he ran as candidate again, he wanted his votes honestly counted. The meeting then adjourned.

The City Government for 1871.

The following are claimed to be elected, beyond a doubt, and will comprise the city officers for the ensuing year, and until the new charter shall legislate them out of office:

Mayor	A. S. Powell, Dem.
Street Commissioner	Robert Furey, Dem.
Controller	F. A. Schroeder, Rep.
City Treasurer	C. L. Sprague, Dem.
Tax Collector	L. Burrows, Rep.
City Auditor	N. Shurman, Rep.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wards.	Wards.
1. Miller, Dem.	12. Cullee, Dem.
2. Dwyer, Dem.	13. Taylor, Rep.
3. Ropes, Rep.	14. Nolan, Dem.
4. Swyzer, Rep.	15. McPherson, Dem.
5. Clancy, Dem.	16. Raber, Dem.
6. Dinne, Dem.	17. Connolly, Dem.
7. Wylie, Dem.	18. Dawson, Rep.
8. Boland, Dem.	19. Walker, Rep.
9. McGroarty, Dem.	20. Regan, Dem.
10. Berges, Dem.	21. Brown, Dem.
11. Foster, Dem.	22. Richardson, Rep.

Democrats	16
Republicans	6
Democratic majority	10

Brief Notes.

It is said that both WILLIAM A. FOWLER and EDWARD J. LOWBER, the present Water Commissioners, will speedily resign. If they do not they will doubtless be legislated out of office.

A fire at East New-York on Wednesday afternoon, destroyed three wooden buildings belonging to W. E. RUSSIA and GEORGE TRAINOR, involving a loss of $10,000 on which there was no insurance.

The City Court yesterday, Judge MCCUE presiding, nonsuited JACQUES SANDMEYER, who sued WILLIAM RICHARDSON, proprietor of the Atlantic-street Railroad, for $10,000 for injuries sustained by the shafts of a passing wagon striking plaintiff.

In an action tried in the City Court yesterday, in which FRANCIS L. DALLON was plaintiff and the Brooklyn Choral Union were defendants, a verdict of $1,167 87 was rendered, being amount of balance advanced by plaintiff toward the expenses of the Choral Union.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, of Rochester, is at the Coleman House.

Judge J. W. MILLS, of Westchester, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. HOFFMAN, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

The new east-side market, at Avenue C and Sixteenth-street, will be opened on Wednesday next.

Col. GEORGE M. COLBURN, of Niagara Falls, and Major J. A. AUGUST, of Virginia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge J. G. ABBOTT, of Boston, and District-Attorney W. M. HAMMERSLEY, of Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. KENT JARVIS, of Ohio; Hon. W. P. SMITH, of Baltimore, and Col. F. B. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The decapitation of a considerable number of Custom-house clerks, inspectors and others is said to be imminent.

The subscriptions of the Arion Society for the relief of the sufferers of Chicago and the North-west have amounted to $8,350.

Company I, of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. MUELLER, gave its annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night.

The fair for the House of Rest for Consumptives will be continued during Friday, in Union Hall, Twenty-third-street and Broadway.

The Stock Exchange has received a letter from the Mayor of Chicago acknowledging the contribution of $15,000 for the sufferers by the fire.

Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, of St. Louis, Hon. BEN. PERLEY POOR, of Massachusetts, and Hon. G. R. FELTON, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

OSCAR PRINZ, while putting a safe yesterday into the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, fell from the first story to the sidewalk and broke his arm.

JOHN MURPHY, charged with an aggravated assault upon JOHN JAMES, was sentenced to the Island for six months, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING.

JOHN MURPHY, who is alleged to be one of the proprietors of a gambling den at No. 134 Bowery, was held for trial for that offense, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING.

An inquest will be held today by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of JAMES MALONEY, who was killed Wednesday evening during an affray at Pier No. 5 East River.

Mrs. J. R. TERRY, of No. 19 Union-place, was thrown from her carriage, yesterday, in front of her residence, by the sudden starting of the horses, and had her leg broken.

A large number of disorderly women in the SIXTH Ward were arrested Wednesday night, and being arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, were sent to the Work-house.

M. VATABLE, the Treasurer of the French Comité de Secours in this City, has in hand $1,797 91 in aid of the inhabitants of Pount-à-Pitre, Guadaloupe, recently destroyed by fire.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, FRANK HEMER was convicted of swindling the firm of INNES & CO. out of $650, and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

An offer has been made to the Government to compromise the proceedings against a merchant named BEARS, arrested for smuggling laces, by the payment of $14,000 into Court as a fine.

WM. L. POLLECEY, aged sixty years, while at work yesterday on a new building in One Hundred and Sixth-street, near the River, accidentally fell to the ground and was fatally injured.

ROBERT BROWN, aged seventeen years, of No. 89 Essex-street, while at work yesterday, in the machine-shop No. 126 Eldridge-street, had his arm caught in the machinery and broken in two places.

On Monday evening last Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, Register elect of the County, was, at a meeting held in Concordia Hall, Avenue A, elected President of the Landwehr of the State of New-York.

A wild steer made his appearance in Seventh and Ninth avenues, last evening, between Fortieth and Forty-third streets, and knocked down several people, severely injuring one woman and three men.

The boot-blacks, JOHN DACEY and JOHN HEFFLEY, were committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, for stealing $1,000 from the overcoat pocket of MATHIAS M. DONEGAN, of No. 305 Elizabeth-street.

Col. H. D. LAFLIN, of Saugerties, N. Y.; Judge C. H. HOWARD, of St. Louis; Major W. T. HATHAWAY, of London, and Gen. T. W. HOFFMAN, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge JOACHIMSEN, was heard the case of BUCHHOLTZ vs. MERTLING, in which damages were claimed for slander. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in $50.

The release on bail of FELICIANA VALDEZ, jointly charged with PHELIPE HOSTENSORO with stealing $1,000 in gold, and $1,000 in silver dollar gold-pieces, was effected before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

DANIEL MCINTYRE, of No. 15 Baxter-street, was stabbed in the thigh, yesterday, with a pocket-knife by JOHN ANDERSON, of No. 260 Pearl-street. ANDERSON was arrested, and is held to await the result of the injury.

Last evening a number of members of the Land Work residing up-town met at No. 361 West Forty-first-street, and organized a branch of the Society for the convenience of those residing above Fourteenth-street, on the west side.

The United States District-Attorney consented yesterday to the adjournment of the case of HENRY E. COOPER, an alleged dishonest clerk in the Naval Office, for one week, to give the accused time to prepare for his defense.

At 2½ P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story building, No. 75 Rutgers-slip, occupied as a workshop by G. H. DARLING, shipwright. The fire was extinguished after causing a damage to stock of about $600. Insured for $1,000.

An unknown man was found drowned at Castle Garden yesterday. He was about thirty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and was attired in blue overcoat, dark vest and pants, and coarse white shirt, gold studs in the bosom. The body was removed to the Morgue for identification.

A large number of specimens of the agricultural products of the country adjacent to Puget Sound and the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, comprising many varieties of cereals, vegetables and fruits, are on exhibition at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., No. 20 Wall-street.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the Mariner's Church, by Dr. THOMS, under the auspices of the Mariners' Temperance Society, on "The Progress of Temperance in the Old World. The lecturer considered that France and the other European countries were all freer from drunkenness than either England or America.

The second annual ball of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 497, F. and A. M., took place at Irving Hall last evening, the object being to combine charity with pleasure, and devote the proceeds to the benefit of the Hall and asylum fund. There was a large attendance of the fraternity, and the arrangements were most satisfactory in all concerned.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward was held last evening at No. 46 Bond-street, to protest against the outrageous frauds perpetrated in the Fourth Assembly District at the recent election. Several speakers addressed the meeting, one of whom, a young Israelman named JAMES MCDONNELL, denounced TWEED as an infamous scoundrel.

The difficulty in the new Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was amicably arranged yesterday, by the resignations of Messrs. CLEWS and LOCKWOOD, who were subsequently made individual stockholders and admitted as Directors. Mr. ALDEN B. STOCKWELL was chosen President, and Mr. F. W. G. BELLOWS Vice-President, of the Board.

The case of HUMPHSTON against the Western Union Telegraph Company has been on for the last two days in the United States Circuit Court. There are two large telegraphic instruments in the Court-room, which are connected by telegraphic wires, and they are occasionally in operation in order to sustain the claims of the plaintiff. The instruments are worked by keys like a piano.

The store of ABRAHAM FRIED, No. 157 Rivington-street, was entered by thieves on Wednesday, and property worth $300 carried away. REBECCA FRANKLIN, No. 61 Park-street, was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING as the receiver of the goods. As she received the property from HENRY MUMFORD, CHAS. WILLIAMS and SAMUEL JACOBS, they were committed for trial as the thieves.

The National Rifle Association has nearly completed its organization. The papers for the incorporation of the society have been completed, and sent to Albany. The following is a list of the Directors of the Association as incorporated: Ambrose E. Burnside, George W. Wingate, William C. Church, Alexander Shaler, John E. Woodward, Joshua M. Varian, Frederick Mason, George Moore Smith, Henry G. Shaw, Augustus Funk, Alfred W. Craven, A. W. Dimock, Frederick M. Peck, William J. Harding, and John Fowell, jr.

LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County Teachers' Institute is now being held at Riverhead, and will continue through the coming week.

The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors have elected JOHN C. DAVIS, of Riverhead, clerk, in place of B. F. WELLS, who was recently burned to death.

The Indians' annual Thanksgiving will take place on the 23d inst. Rev. G. M. LANDIS will preach a sermon to them, after which comes the feasting and Indian games by the young men and squaws.

Coroner TWEEDY held an inquest yesterday on the body of the unfortunate young brakeman who was blown from the freight-train of the Flushing and North Side Railroad on Tuesday night. The verdict of the jury was accidental death.

The following officers were elected of the Long Island Bible Society at the meeting held on Tuesday at Jamaica: Hon. JOHN A. LOTT, President; JAMES EVAN and JOHN A. KING, Vice-President; GILBERT SAYRES, Recording Secretary; HENRY ONDERDONK, jr., Treasurer.

A horse-car of the North Second-street Railroad was completely demolished at Newtown, Long Island, Wednesday evening, by a train of the South Side Railroad while crossing the track. The passengers, fourteen in number, jumped from the car in time to save their lives.

A meeting was held on Wednesday night in Singleton's Hall, Hunter's Point, by those opposed to the reading of the Bible in the public schools. The determination was expressed of taking the Catholic scholars from the schools unless the reading of the Scriptures was dispensed with.

NEW-JERSEY.

The total subscription of Newark for the relief of the Chicago sufferers is $92,000.

There were forty-four inquests held in Trenton during the year ended Nov. 12 inst.

The Israelites living in Elizabeth have determined to build a synagogue, and a society has been formed for this purpose.

The New-Jersey State Prison more than pays its expenses. Since Dec. 31, 1869, the profit to the State has been $20,287 20.

Bishop BAILEY, of New-Jersey, has issued a letter to the communicants of his diocese strongly supporting the temperance cause.

Bishop ODENHEIMER yesterday afternoon laid the corner-stone of the addition to Christ Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) on Prospect-street, Newark.

Mr. KAYER, the proprietor of a planing-mill at Trenton, yesterday had his hand torn off while trying to adjust a part of the machinery which was out of order.

The house of Mr. SPIELMAN, at Palisade and Hoboken avenues, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and goods to the value of $200 stolen.

Newark-avenue, Jersey City, is to be straightened at the boundary lines, between old Hudson and Jersey Cities, and the expense is to be covered by a general tax.

PATRICK FAGAN was yesterday arrested in Newark, on a charge of arson, having been detected in the act of setting on fire his own house, at No. 15 Lexington-street.

Mrs. JOHN HURD, of Waterloo, last week killed a full-grown American eagle, which was in the act of capturing a turkey pullet from her farm-yard. The bird measured seven feet one and half inches across the wings.

The people of Westfield have refused to be assessed for the $6,000 deficiency of Ex-Collector JOHN C. MARSH, and at a public meeting have instructed the Town Committee to prosecute the Collector and his bondsmen for the amount.

Yesterday afternoon the New-Jersey Railroad Company's pleased upon their tracks, in Jersey City, two magnificent palace coaches, which are designed for the Grand Duke ALEXIS' first trip over an American railroad, on his journey from this City to Washington.

The funeral of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN was held yesterday afternoon in the Central M. E. Church of Newark. A large attendance of clergymen from different parts of the Eastern States was present. The services were conducted by Bishop SIMPSON and Rev. Dr. MACDONALD.

The Retirement of Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson.

The Broadway Tabernacle Society, at its meeting last Tuesday evening, by a unanimous vote, gave to their retiring pastor $60,000, as the Society's part of the munificent testimonials or awards of $50,000, provided to be presented to Dr. THOMPSON by the citizens generally, as a public mental of their regard for him in that calamity which has taken him from the pulpit in the flush of his manhood.

This munificent and princely gift to a crippled and disabled minister, who has spent most of his life in their pulpit, is worthy of a church and society that has ever been foremost among the Evangelical Churches of this City; and, while it will provide for Dr. THOMPSON for the rest of his life, cannot fail to give encouragement to the clergy of the country, as an illustrious example to be followed by other churches in like cases. Dr. THOMPSON, who is the fortunate recipient of this generous gift, is one of the foremost Protestant ministers of his denomination in this country. His influence and reputation have not been confined to the desk of the Broadway Tabernacle. He has been one of those divines who have extended their influence in prominent circles and upon all public questions of national interest; and the public regret at the cause of his retirement from the sacred desk will be only equalled by its gratification at the announcement that so substantial and generous a provision for his declining years has been made by his congregation.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Lieut. W. B. Emory is ordered to the practice-ship *Constellation*; Lieut.-Commander Wm. R. Hoff is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Constellation; Lieut.-Commander Chas. J. Barclay, detached from the Mission, with permission to return to the United States; Master John A. Rodgers, detached from the *Niagara* and ordered to torpedo duty; Chas. H. McFarlan, detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the New-York Navy-yard.

Second Lieuts. Eugene Magnuisky of the Fourteenth Infantry, Thos. B. Reed of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Franklin Yeaton of the Third Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service by reason of wounds received in the line of duty, have been placed on the retired list, the last named with the rank of Captain, on account of wounds received in an action with the Indians. Major Alexander J. Perry is assigned to duty at Omaha, in charge of all the business of the Quartermaster's Department of that station.

[Advertisement.]

A.—KNOX has conceived some very picturesque Caps for the Winter, which we have no doubt will be generally adopted by those who have an eye for the beautiful and an ear to claim protection against the bitterness of the Winter winds. He has introduced a Hat, too, that reigns supreme on the fashionable promenades, and can be had at any of the Knox's beautiful stores, which he has located in convenient situations for the especial accommodation of people who wear good Hats and have a horror for bad ones.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Europa	Nov. 18.—N. Y.	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Nov. 18.—N. Y.	Liverpool.
The Queen	Nov. 18.—N. Y.	Liverpool.
Batavia	Nov. 21.—N. Y.	Liverpool.
Washington	Nov. 18.—N. Y.	Havre.

FOR SAN DOMINGO.

Tybee	Nov. 18.—N. Y.	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River.

STERLING SILVER.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,

Make a Specialty of the

Gorham Manufacturing Company's Sterling Silver-Ware.

Special attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.

An unusually attractive assortment of novelties in Fancy Silver, eased for Wedding Gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The Gorham Company manufacture on an unparalleled scale, employing on Sterling Silver-Ware alone over Three Hundred skilled hands, the most accomplished talent in Designing, and the best Labor-Saving Machinery, enabling them to produce works of the highest character, at prices unapproached by any competition.

This Company use only British Sterling 925/1000.

FREEMAN & BURR,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 136 and 140 Fulton-St., N. Y.

EVERY NOVELTY OF STYLE AND Structure of material in Gents', Youths' and Children's Clothing of every description, for all ages and all occupations, ready for immediate wear; or, if preferred, any garment is made to measure at the hour bound notice.

OVERCOATS, $8, $15.
OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
OVERCOATS, $30, $40.

BUSINESS SUITS, $15.
BUSINESS SUITS, $25.
BUSINESS SUITS, $30.

WORKING SUITS, $10.
WORKING SUITS, $15.
WORKING SUITS, $20.

DRESS SUITS, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $40.
DRESS SUITS, $60.

BOYS' SUITS, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $20.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, $6.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $15.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20.

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY Attended to. Thousands avail themselves of our SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, enabling parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with full certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT obtainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMples of Goods, Price-list and Fashion Sheet SENT FREE on application.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 135 Broadway.

Branch Office, No. 250 6th-av.

The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
F. R. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available assets,

$4,813,560 94.

LIABILITIES WERE:

Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured	$3,130,813 95
Other Liabilities	201,226 79
	$3,432,539 79
Amount required to reinsure all Outstanding Risks	1,372,000 00
	$4,804,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital, $1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$2,500,000.

THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

HALBERSTADT'S MEERSCHAUMS.—AN elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods, all of my own make, and warranted; suitable for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order. STORES, No. 4 John-st., first floor, upstairs; also, corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list.

THOS. E. AGNEW, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

Choice Solitaire and matched Stones of extra fine quality. A very large assortment of mounted and unmounted Stones.

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

OF

SAN FRANCISCO.

No. 308 BROADWAY, Nov. 15, 1871.

In consequence of information received from Chicago confirming with more than previous accounts, the conflagration on the 8th and 10th in the home office of the Company, and have just received the following telegram:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15, 1871.

Pacific Mail & Lockwood:

SIGN AND PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING NOTICE, viz.: Under instructions from the principal office of the Pacific Insurance Company, we should assume the entire liabilities upon the Chicago losses have been settled.

A. J. BOLTON, Vice-President.

In addition, we have a letter from the Secretary of this Company, who is at Chicago, telling us that this Company will offer to settle at forty cents on the dollar.

Yesterday, owing to our uncertainty of the position of affairs, we disseminated further policies, and instructed our agents elsewhere to do the same.

FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD,

GENERAL AGENTS.

We have simply to add them up to the above dates we have had no reason to doubt the entire solvency of the "PACIFICS" affairs. Our letters, received yesterday, dated San Francisco, Nov. 1, confirm favorable items about business to be received.

We trust to the sense of justice of our customers, to protect their holding us responsible for the unsatisfactory course which has been pursued by the Company since the Chicago fire; and shall not of them, not to let it interfere with our usual pleasant relations.

FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD.

DEVLIN & CO. CLOTHIERS BROADWAY & GRAND ST. BROADWAY & WARREN ST.

BUSINESS SUITS

FROM $10 TO $25.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

OVERCOATS

FROM $8 TO $30.

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PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the Most Musical Talent, Unequalled.

Nos. Prod. etc.

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable as can be asked for instruments of acknowledged merit.

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5TH-AV.,

Corner 16th-st., New-York.

LEWIS & CONGER'S

(Formerly BERRIAN)

HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.

FINE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS,

FIRE-IRONS, COAL VASES AND FENDERS,

KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND COOKING UTENSILS

In every variety.

Nos. 601 5th-av. and 1,306 Broadway.

FOOD FOR THINKERS.—MATHEW Pilcher on Nature; Instinct and Reason; Thought, its Sound and Motion; Recent Scientific Discovery in Mind and Matter; The "Unconscious Agents" in Light and the Phenomena; Heat and its Relations; Modes of Motion in the Human Body; Sensation and Perception; Transformations of Motion; Science and Human Destiny; Ultimate Conclusions. What is the Force? With postscript, letters and many other interesting matter. In December Number THEOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents; or $2 a year. Newsmen have it.

S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. S. N. MARSH,

At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 East 14th-st.

Instruments for all Special deformities properly made and Carefully Adjusted.

Silk Elastic Hose, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces.

MARSH & CO., will continue their office at No. 1 Vesey-st., where private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES.